THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1940 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 65

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

High Court Upholds NLRB In Ship Rehiring Order; Lehman Budget Under Fire

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 12, 1940

Ship Crew Ouster Linked to Shift to C. I. O.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court sustained today a Labor Board order directing the Waterman Steamship Corporation of Mobile, Ala., to offer re-employment, with back pay, to a group of seamen the Board contended were discharged after changing their membership from an American Federation of Labor to a Congress of Industrial Organizations union. The opinion reversed a ruling in favor of the company by the Fifth Federal Circuit Court.

Shouting Taxpayers Protest N. Y. Budget

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Shouting taxpayers protested today to the Legislature against a proposed $396,700,000 budget and demanded economies to avert "tax ruin." Thousands of representatives of 829 protesting groups paraded to a huge armory. Leaders of the protestors claimed 10,000 were in attendance. Supporters of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's budget, introduced with approval of many Republican legislative leaders, also attended the public hearing. They were much in the minority.

L. S. U. Official Sentenced in WPA Diversion

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—George Caldwell, former Superintendent of Construction at Louisiana State University, pleaded guilty in Federal Court today to seven indictments charging diversion of Works Progress Administration labor and material amounting to more than $90,000, and evasion of $14,513 income taxes. Judge Wayne G. Borah sentenced him to two years in Federal prison, and fined him $1,000 and costs. Mr. Caldwell still faces a mail fraud charge for the alleged receipt of cash "kickbacks" of $39,125 from a subcontractor at the University.

Britain Recruits Women for Naval Service

LONDON (AP)—The British Admiralty announced today that the Women's Naval Service was opening recruiting for "a limited number of women under the age of 35." Women in the naval service have been concerned with telephony, map-making, clerking, and similar work.

Batista Launches Presidential Campaign

HAVANA (AP)—Col. Fulgencio Batista, who resigned from Cuba's Army to run for President, launched his campaign Feb. 10 in Central Park before 70,000 persons. Speakers with Colonel Batista were leaders of Government parties forming the Socialist Democratic Coalition. The election is set for May 18.

President Names April 14 Pan American Day

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt today proclaimed April 14 as Pan-American Day and declared it appropriate that the people of the United States commemorate the occasion and "thereby testify to the close bonds of friendship" uniting the United States and the other American republics. The day marks the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Pan American union.

Former Hitler Backer Loses Citizenship

BERLIN (AP)—Fritz Thyssen, German industrialist who was one of Adolf Hitler's early financial backers, today was deprived of his German citizenship. His wife also lost her citizenship through a decree published in the Official Gazette. Herr Thyssen split with the Nazi Regime not long ago and went to Switzerland.

Silver Shirt Head Placed Under $2,500 Bond

WASHINGTON (AP)—William Dudley Pelley, head of the Silver Shirt Legion, was placed under $2,500 bond today pending a hearing March 12 to determine whether he should be sent back to North Carolina to face a charge of parole violations. He was convicted in 1935 of violating the North Carolina Blue Sky Securities Law.

Italians Told to Prepare 'for Every Risk'

ADDIS ABABA (AP)—Gen. Attilio Teruzzi, Minister for Italian Africa, told Blackshirt colonists today to prepare "for every risk" when Italy announces its intentions to the world. The Minister's words echoed the warning of the Secretary of the Fascist Party, Ettore Muti, last Jan. 17 in Rome that Italians might at any moment have to take up arms and fight.

Costa Rica Elects Calderon Guardia President

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP)—Dr. Rafael Calderon Guardia, National Republican Party candidate, has been elected President for a four-year term, to succeed Leon Cortes. Latest official figures showed Dr. Calderon Guardia had 76,881 votes; the Communist candidate 9,290 and Confraternity 5,458.

Women Institute Boycott To Improve Daytime Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 12—The spreading of an "I'm Not Listening" movement launched here a few weeks ago in an effort to discourage undesirable radio programs was announced by the Woman's Club of New Rochelle today.

Indorsed by a comparatively small committee at an earlier meeting, the resolution to oppose the large number of serial romances on daytime programs was adopted by the club memberships of about 600 as a whole on Feb. 7.

Today a postcard campaign, designed to extend the efforts for reform far beyond the organization's limits, has been started. Replies already have come from individuals in 29 states who are actively interested in better radio programs to Mrs. Everett Barnard, head of the Foreign and Domestic Relations Department of the Club, who conducted the original meeting at which the subject was discussed.

The postcards are being signed and mailed by the women to advertisers and broadcasting companies and carry the following message:

"I'm not listening to your program on . . . at . . . a. m. (or p. m.) over station . . . because it falls short of the standard which public interest merits."

More than 100 postcards were sold on the first day of the campaign. The work is on a purely voluntary basis, Mrs. Barnard said, but the sentiment which has called it forth has been practically unanimous.

"Letters I have received from many parts of the United States express a similar protest," Mrs. Barnard said. "Some of the writers say that for some time they have not been listening to daytime programs; others say they are not buying radios until the broadcasts are improved. Some emphasize that they don't want their children to hear the programs. Many of those who have written to me have been members of women's organizations; others are teachers, and a number of men and 'shut-ins' have protested.

"One of the outstanding letters came from a man whose business takes him around the country, traveling in an automobile. He found that the need for better radio programs was evident, regardless of which State he is in, indicating the nation-wide character of the problem."

The most frequently voiced objection, according to Mrs. Barnard, is that the serial romances are over-sentimentalized, abounding in hackneyed triangular "love" stories and too many divorce situations. What the majority of daytime listeners would like is good drama and music or excerpt readings from worthwhile books.

The "I'm Not Listening" movement is an outgrowth of a talk Mrs. Ida Bailey Allen, economist, gave at the club here late last fall at a forum sponsored by Arnold Constable & Company.

The Monitor Index
Monday, Feb. 12, 1940

Behind the Headlines	3
The Children's Page	6
Local Arts and Theater Page	7
The Home Forum	8
"His meek interpretation of life" (With Greek Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Shopping Column	10
Radio Timetable	10
Maine Letter	11
Sports Pages	12-13
Financial Page	14
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	15
Christian Science Services on Radio	15
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18

Lincoln Day Speaker

By a Staff Photographer

Col. Hanford MacNider
Former U. S. Minister to Canada who will address Middlesex Club

MacNider Sees U. S. on Way To Dictatorship

Policies of the Roosevelt Administration are leading toward permanent dictatorship, Col. Hanford MacNider of Iowa, former United States Minister to Canada and Republican Presidential possibility, charged today.

Colonel MacNider, in Boston to deliver the chief address at the annual Lincoln Day dinner of the Middlesex Club, 73-year-old Republican organization, at the Hotel Statler tonight, declared:

"I think all the temporary forces of dictatorship in the name of emergency can't help but lead to a more permanent form.

During the press interview, Colonel MacNider, who was Assistant Secretary of War under President Coolidge, and a much-decorated World War officer, stated that he is not an avowed candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, but that his friends have conducted a campaign.

Did His Best

"I did my best to stop it," he said.

The Colonel is the fourth Republican Presidential possibility to visit Boston in the past two months, but unlike Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, and Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney, he did not spend the day holding political conferences designed to build up Massachusetts strength. Nor did he plan to visit other New England states. Rather he acted and spoke like a man who was resisting the efforts of his friends to talk him into a campaign. In fact, he stated he saw no likelihood of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

All Dog Track Applications Are Rejected

Racing commission gives dissatisfaction with present ownership as cause—May end races.

Dog racing in Massachusetts was hit its severest blow today when the State Racing Commission declared it was "not satisfied with the present ownership of the dog tracks" and rejected every application it has before it for greyhound racing in 1940.

The full significance of the action was not immediately ascertainable. There was a possibility that it means there will be no dog-racing, with its accompaniment of pari-mutuel betting, in the State this year.

Other observers at the State House were more inclined to believe, however, that it was a prelude to a "clean up" of the ownership of greyhound racing, and that rules whereby some races might be run, possibly on a curtailed schedule, would be issued later.

Makes Simple Statement

The Commission's announcement stated merely that it had rejected the applications of the Bay State Greyhound Association, Inc., the Old Harbour Kennel Club, Inc., and the Bristol County Kennel Club, and that "the Commission is not satisfied with the present ownership of dog tracks in Massachusetts."

The Bay State and Old Harbour groups have conducted racing, during the five years it has been legalized, at Wonderland Park at Revere, while the Bristol County organization has operated at its track at Dighton.

All of the dog-tracks have come under the fire of anti-gambling groups for several years, and recently were the subject of a highly critical article published in a national weekly magazine.

O'Hare Incident Cut Deep

Probably, the incident that most directly aroused feeling regarding the ownership of the greyhound tracks was the assassination in Chicago last November of Edward J. O'Hare, Chicago sports promoter, who had sponsored the Dighton track and held a large share of its stock.

Investigation of the O'Hare murder showed that he had been associated with Al Capone and other Chicago gangsters, and led Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to announce that hereafter "only reputable Massachusetts citizens" would be permitted to conduct racing in this State. The Racing Commission then made public the names of stockholders of the Bay State and Old Harbour Clubs, and of the Eastern Racing Association, which conducts horse races at Revere.

Lincoln Career Shows His Spiritual Trust

Simple Washington services symbolize grateful homage of a free people to Great Emancipator—Qualities of manhood he possessed offer hope for solution of problems facing the world today.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Not on his birthday only but on every day in the year plain Americans, who come to Washington just to see their capital and not to ask anything from it for themselves, pause to pay grateful homage to the character and leadership of Abraham Lincoln.

The most admired and constantly visited spot in this City is the simple, high-pillored memorial to Lincoln. By day and at night men, women, and children may be seen reverently mounting the steps which lead to the massive and magnificent sculpture of the Emancipator, standing in quiet reflection of what Lincoln meant to America and Americans, and pondering anew the spiritual import of his immortal Gettysburg address and his last message to Congress.

Through these pilgrimages, spontaneous and unorganized, Lincoln's influence and inspiration are felt by thousands every year, and at a time when the ideals and duties of democracy are being more appreciated by free people, the guidance of Lincoln, who fought to preserve a democracy, renews its power and remains today a living and vivid reality.

Simple Services

The Nation's tribute to the Civil War President was symbolized by the simple services which were conducted at the base of the Lincoln Memorial early this afternoon, attended by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. There were no long exercises, no speeches. Representatives of United States patriotic organizations participated and placed wreaths at the Memorial.

The lesson which Lincoln holds for America and the world is not related to events 80 years ago but to the qualities of manhood which made the solution of those problems possible—the lesson that the foundation of true statesmanship now as then is individual character and that national decision as well as individual decisions can rest upon prayer.

The words from the Gettysburg Address and from his second inaugural which the many visitors to the Memorial most frequently pause to read and reread from the tablets which line the walls at the left and right of the Huge Lincoln statue are the expressions of Lincoln's reliance upon God. These words in particular: ". . . It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced . . . that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Message of 1865

And these words from Lincoln's message to Congress of March 4, 1865: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

The qualities of Lincoln's great statesmanship are beginning to be more fully seen as springing from the qualities of Lincoln's spiritual nature and spiritual motives.

The rededication of the post office in New Salem, Ill., after a lapse of 104 years, recalls some characteristic incidents which marked young Abraham Lincoln's first public office and his role as Postmaster and voluntary letter carrier for the citizens of New Salem, his neighbors. Then, as when he became President, Lincoln spent more of his time helping others than helping himself.

Lincoln's New Salem friends

(Continued on Page 15, Column 5)

Tradition of Lincoln: Page 3.

President Disturbs Youth; Wife Helps Cheer Them Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—President and Mrs. Roosevelt spent the week end trying to calm more than 4,000 members of the American Youth Congress, agitated chiefly over the possibility of American entrance into the European war.

They lectured to the young people the way a father or mother would to their own children. For the most part the young folks listened respectfully, but indicated by their applause that they smarted considerably under the verbal spanking given them.

Their real hero, as far as applause went, was John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organization, who sharply criticized the President for telling the young people not to pass resolutions on which they were not experts. The President referred specifically to a resolution adopted by the New York City Youth Council opposing American loans to Finland.

"That statement comes to a head-on clash with my concept of the principles of democracy," Mr. Lewis declared.

Demand Jobs, Not Bombs

The young people had marched in the rain up Constitution Avenue on Saturday to the south lawn of the White House to hear the President's address. Mrs. Roosevelt, wearing a raincoat, stood on the sidewalk outside the White House grounds to watch them pass.

The President seemed to get off on the wrong foot from the very start as far as the Youth Congress was concerned. He began by repeating statistics to show what advance had been made in economic prosperity during his Administration. At their meetings the young folks had had it drilled into them that 4,000,000 young people are unable to find work today. All the way to the White House they had been shouting, "Jobs, not bombs."

Then the President came to the Communist charge, made against the Youth Congress by John Hamilton, Republican National Committee Chairman, and others. "It has been said that some of you are Communists," he said. "As Americans you have a right, a legal and constitutional right, to call yourselves Communists—those of you that do. But as Americans you have not only a right but a sacred duty to confine your

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

This Changing World

Linking Belgium and the Netherlands Closely Is Easy but Not Accurate—The Hague Is Acting Independent of Any and All

By H. B. Elliston

The Hague, Feb. 12

The convenience of lumping the Netherlands and Belgium together and calling them the Low Countries is apt to cause writing confusion. "Augur" the other day wrote about their common heritage and their community of interest and their joint policy. A Brussels paper took him to task for it. The paper asked him to look up his history again. And the counsel was extended to other writers who see all kinds of affinity except neighborliness in the relations between the Netherlands and Belgium.

The fact is that the Netherlands and Belgium are poles apart in their background and policy. The political divisions in Belgium are mainly over rival sympathies with the big neighbors. Specifically Walloons and Flemings argue over the degrees of friendship with France and Germany. Walloons in the East as a matter of fact wanted their country to take sides as soon as war broke out. And Belgium is one small neutral which is deeply affected by external pressures.

In the Netherlands most of the internal political divisions are religious. They have nothing to do with outside sympathies. Toward the external world the Netherlanders are just as aloof as if they had Washington's farewell address for breakfast every morning. The fact that they are in danger merely exaggerates their aloofness.

To some observers this detachment is too serious to be understandable. The usual thing is to practice appeasement when there is a big threat in your back yard. But the Netherlanders say, "Germany will invade us when it suits them most to do so. Whatever we do or don't do won't make any difference to the decision. Therefore it is common sense not to truckle but to keep on being ourselves."

Thus you find most of the excitement outside the Netherlands when Nazi Germany periodically rumbles at the frontier in order to put pressure on them to do something or other. A month or so ago the rumbling was meant to influence the Anglo-Netherlands commercial negotiations in London. This sort of thing may work in Stockholm. But not in The Hague, no sir!

* * *

The Netherlands have another reaction that might seem odd. A Nazi attack is talked of almost as if it were inevitable. In these circumstances one would think that the Netherlands should be discussing strategy with the British and certainly with the Belgians. Not at all. Just as they refused to be either browbeaten or stampeded by Nazi threats so they are not going to let any German drive them into a foreign entanglement.

This all seems stupid to the British. Suppose the Germans sweep over the Netherlands frontier and then over the Belgian frontier. The Netherlanders, of course, would then simply let in the British at Flushing, and the Germans might then find themselves with an Allied army on their back while they were still battering at the defenses of the Albert Canal—that is long before they had come up against the formidable British-French Line on the Belgian-French frontier.

Surely it would appear the part of wisdom to consult with the British about this contingency.

But the Netherlanders just don't see it that way. To them all such military conversations might invite the very thing they contemplate.

Military talks to them would be equivalent to invasion and mark the end of a century-long aloofness. Accordingly the Netherlanders leave it to the British to work out unaided their own strategy with time enough to talk about a common strategy if invasion comes but not before.

* * *

You see the same aloofness displayed towards the Belgians.

The Belgians would be up in arms immediately the Germans cross the Netherlands frontier. In the November crisis every bus in the country was assembled on the French frontier to bring in the ready and waiting French and British. Only the other day the Belgian Chief of Staff got fired for calling out another class of reservists just on the basis of a Nazi plan of campaign which was found on a Nazi airman who had been grounded on Belgian soil.

The plan was really a plant—another move in this war of nerves. But the Belgians are a people who do not intend to take any chances though this Chief of Staff got ahead even of his own people.

Today, if Belgium were invaded, no one knows whether—or when—the Netherlanders would move against the Germans even if a Nazi Army crossed the Limburg Tongue—the twin piece of Netherlands territory trooping out the main body of the country between Germany and Belgium.

I have written about the Netherlands' aloofness in terms of Washington's farewell address. But it is in no wise related to American isolationism. In every move towards world organization the Netherlands are well in the van. They would be in the van in any resuscitation of world organization. And they would defend their country, I think, with almost Finnish courage. But their aloofness, from balance of power politics or strategy, is an article of faith adopted after their war in 1830 and now so incorporated in their system that they would hang separately rather than part with it. So the Low Countries is merely a designation for two low-lying countries when you are thinking in terms of tactics.

169 Men Accused In Pawtucket Vote

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12 (AP)—A Superior Court Grand Jury here today secretly indicted Public Works Commissioner Albert J. La Marre of Pawtucket and 168 other men on charges of conspiring to prevent an honest election in 23 of that City's 24 voting districts in 1938.

The indictments, announced by Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony, were handed up in connection with a partial report on the Grand Jury's investigating of reported wholesale voting frauds in Pawtucket. They constitute the largest number of indictments ever made in Rhode Island in a single investigation.

Commissioner La Marre is principal lieutenant of Thomas P. McCoy, Mayor of Pawtucket, and head of the Democratic machine in political control of that City.

The indictments today came three days after conviction of seven Central Falls men on similar charges.

Super-Salesman

Wide World

Sir Andrew Duncan
President of the Board of Trade and head of Britain's export council to restrict Germany's trade and expand Britain's.

Britain Plans Super-Sellers In Trade War

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—A program to organize a group of supersalesmen around the world to fight Britain's economic battle against Germany was drawn up today for the new Export Council of economic experts at its first full meeting.

Headed by Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, Board of Trade President, and Mr. Robert S. Hudson, Overseas Trade Secretary, the Council's two tasks are to restrict German trade and find new markets for British goods.

The salesmen would be chosen specially for their drive, tact, and knowledge of foreign languages.

One trade specialist said Britain was buying large quantities of goods from the Balkans, not so much for its own needs, but to deprive Germany of them.

Extension of export credits has been proposed as an inducement to manufacturers to increase their trade.

Anglo-Turk Pact

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Britain today announced a new British-Turkish trade treaty would go into effect Feb. 19 to remain in force one year and successive annual periods unless abrogated.

The pact, modifying and consolidating one concluded in 1936, provides that British exports to Turkey shall not exceed 80 per cent of Turkish exports to Britain, giving the Turks a favorable balance in their commerce with Britain.

Turkey's trade has been a prize of keen competition between Berlin and London.

As a stimulant, Britain has diverted its huge tobacco buying from the United States to Turkey.

ROME, Feb. 12 (AP)—A trade pact between Italy and Turkey is nearing completion, and authoritative Fascists regard it as a logical step in the Italian drive for commercial eminence in the Balkans.

A Man in the news: Page 4.

Sun Chases Fog; But North Maine Has Snow Blanket

Dazzling spring sunshine today replaced the fog, rain, and snow of the week end, an "energetic disturbance," which according to the Weather Bureau, "passed over New England, producing moderate snowfall in the northern districts and rain in the southern portion, but followed by a brief period of partial sunshine."

Residents of Northern Maine might regard this as understatement, with roads blocked in the Aroostook by a 12- to 18-inch blanket of snow and main traffic arteries in Northeastern New York State likewise slowed up by the same storm.

Hereabouts, vessels moved once more in Boston Harbor today when the fog lifted, and the Eastern Steamship Lines announced that the St. John, whose sailing last night was canceled because of its late arrival, would sail tonight for New York, and that the Acadia, held in New York, would sail from that port tonight.

The Weather Bureau reports that another deep center of low pressure is now over Lake Michigan and moving east northeast, probably bringing snow flurries and somewhat colder weather here tomorrow.

Air Convention Set

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Aeronautic Association announced Feb. 11 it would have a second convention at Denver, Colo., July 7-10, the first annual gathering under a new plan of organization adopted at its regular annual meeting in New Orleans, La., last month. An air show will be held at Denver, July 4-6.

Red-Nazi Pact On More Trade Believed Ready

Needs of each side reported cared for on extensive scale — Italy and Turkey near pact.

A new Soviet-German agreement, strengthening the trade exchange between the two countries appeared in prospect as authoritative Berlin sources expected the pact to be signed in the next day or so.

Italy and Turkey were reported near completion of a trade pact. Britain speeded its moves to tighten its "export blockade" of Germany.

Japan and the Netherlands found their arbitration treaty a casualty as Nippon moved to end the agreement which contained World Court clauses which Japan now wishes to avoid.

At sea the 6,853-ton Holland-Amerika cargo-passenger ship Burgerdijk, returning to Rotterdam from New York, was torpedoed by a German submarine off the southwest coast of England. Total shipping losses rose to 380 vessels, 1,299,620 tons.

In Finland the Russians are keeping up their determined attacks on the Mannerheim Line on the Karelian Isthmus, claiming to have captured 16 more of the fortifications. Correspondents with the Finnish troops at the front, however, state that at no point on the line have the Finns yielded. Two new Russian devices for attacking are described from Finnish sources, one being a naptha flame thrower, the other a bullet shield which the infantrymen push in front of them as they crawl along the ground.

On the Western Front the only point at which activity was reported was around Saarlouis where a sudden burst of sharp fighting took place during which the French drove back some 200 Nazi infantrymen attempting an advance through no man's land.

Supplies Pact

BERLIN, Feb. 12 (AP)—Authoritative sources said today Soviet Russia and Germany concluded a new and more extensive trade agreement which will be announced officially later today, or tomorrow.

While authorized sources were unable to state the details of the agreement, they described it as being of far-reaching importance, synchronizing the needs of both.

Soon after Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, concluded a friendship pact with the Soviet and then a trade agreement last Aug. 20, German economists visited Russia and presented their "menu" of Russian raw materials in which Germany was specially interested.

In return, a Russian trade delegation toured Germany inspecting many industrial plants after which they submitted their requests for goods in exchange for raw materials.

Another German delegation headed by Special Ambassador Karl Ritter visited Moscow, and authoritative sources said the treaty then was concluded.

These sources said the treaty covers items beyond the $80,000,000 barter arrangement which has been in effect since Aug. 20.

The Russian-German trade agreement before the war started was announced while Britain and France were conducting military talks with the Soviet. These talks were dropped shortly afterward.

The agreement of last August provided for Russian sale to Germany within two years of about $72,000,000 worth of goods and the extension of a German credit to Russia of approximately $80,000,000.

Authorized sources in commenting on Turkey's seizure last week of German-owned shipyards said word received from official German representatives in Turkey indicated that the liquidation of engineering contracts was proceeding to the mutual satisfaction of both parties.

These sources said the Krupp shipyards which were seized would be operated entirely by Turkey and German interest in them would be ended.

Lincoln's Fees $150 For 15 Railroad Trials

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 12

Abraham Lincoln, as a lawyer, charged modest fees for representing the Illinois Central Railroad.

The Association of American Railroads made public a hitherto unpublished letter from Lincoln to James F. Joy, dated Sept. 14, 1855, submitting a statement for $150, covering 15 cases in which he had taken part during the previous year. Joy was then Counsel for the Illinois Central.

The letter came to the attention of the Association when it was removed from the files of the Illinois Central and returned to the family of the late Henry B. Joy of Detroit, son of James F. Joy.

Survey Finds Barriers To Trade in Nine States

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—If you are a poultry farmer at Kings Mountain, North Carolina, and want to send a crate of eggs to be sold 20 miles away in Gaffney, South Carolina, legally you've got to mark them "shipped," to distinguished them from South Carolina-produced eggs.

If you have a dairy farm in Vermont or Pennsylvania and want to sell milk for distribution in New York State, you must pay for having your cows, buildings, equipment and milk inspected by a New York state inspector although you may have complied with all the sanitary requirements of your own State.

If you are running a creamery in Sioux City, Iowa, just across the Missouri River from Nebraska, it is simply no use trying to sell butter to the State Institutions in Nebraska, for State law requires that they must use Nebraska butter only.

These are a few of the State trade barriers charted by a WPA report to the Federal Government's Interdepartmental Committee on Interstate Trade Barriers. The report deals only with laws in the nine States whose legislatures meet this year and hence will have an opportunity to improve the situation in their codes.

Finds 650 Examples

Yet it finds 650 examples of statutes which may conceivably have an adverse effect on the free flow of commerce with other States or which in some instances plainly place restrictions. The States covered in the report are Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia. A study is proceeding as to the other states.

Most, if not all, of these obstacles to free trade among the States of the Union are seen to have been laid down under some other guise and often as mere incidents to a campaign of some other nature. For example, all nine of the States have some prohibition against the scale of oleomargarine as butter.

But New Jersey goes farther than most in its marketing requirements. The wholesale package must be branded with a stripe at least three inches wide and letters at least ½ an inch high, and the merchant must, with each sale, inform the purchaser he is buying imitation butter and give him a card bearing the name of the substitute and its seller.

Louisiana has an ingenious set of exemptions to the special tax of 12 cents a pound which it collects on oleomargarine. The tax does not apply to butter substitutes containing fats from cattle or hogs, peanut oil, corn oil, soybean oil, or milk fat. In other words, it applies mainly to oleomargarine made with coconut oil—which Louisiana farmers do not produce. Similar exemptions appear in the margarine tax laws in South Carolina and Nebraska.

A group of Northeastern States have restrictive laws designed to buttress their efforts to regulate milk prices by legislation. New Jersey, for example, in connection with its State Milk Control Law, makes it unlawful "to sell within the State any imported milk which was purchased from the producer at a price lower than that required to be paid for milk produced within the State. New York State levies an excise tax of 5/8 of a cent on each 100 pounds of milk imported and sold within the State. Rhode Island requires each producer in or out of the State, who wishes his milk sold in Rhode Island to register annually and have his farm inspected by the State Department of Agriculture.

Every one of the nine States gives also to its Department of Agriculture authority to inspect all nursery stock shipped into the State and to destroy any trees, shrubs, or plants found infected or carrying plant pests. This type of quarantine probably is an almost uniform practice among the other states not covered in this report.

Favoritism Only Danger

The trade barrier aspect of this legislation arises only when a State administration takes a notion to be somewhat stricter on out-of-state nurseries than in their similar inspections of nurseries within the State.

Insurance is another subject of common discrimination in a minor way against outside companies. Many of the requirements laid down doubtless are defended as necessary safeguards to policyholders against irresponsible organizations. Nearly all the States in the study levy a tax, usually about 2 per cent of gross premiums, on the business done by out-of-state companies, and many require that all business must be done through agents who are residents of the State.

The report was prepared under the direction of A. H. Martin, Jr., Director of the Marketing Laws Survey for the Department of Commerce and the Interdepartmental Committee.

Silver Screen Aids Port Huron in Honoring Edison

© International

Mickey Rooney Poses With Edsel and Henry Ford

Photo of the star of "Young Tom Edison," which had its premiere at Port Huron Saturday night, with the motorcar magnates, was taken during a recent visit of Mickey to Detroit.

PORT HURON, Mich., Feb. 12 (AP)—Hoop-skirted women and whiskered men paraded here Saturday as Port Huron celebrated—in the style of Civil War times—the memory of its famous son and genius, Thomas Alva Edison.

The affair, held in connection with the premiere here Saturday night of the movie "Young Tom Edison," brought a score of notables to the city and Mickey Rooney, leading man of the picture, was conspicuous among them.

From Detroit came a train almost duplicating the one on which Edison, who spent his youth here, worked as "butcher boy" between 1859 and 1864. Today Mickey, Hollywood's 19-year-old star, sold the apples and newspapers.

The train, from Henry Ford's Greenfield Village, consisted of a wood-burning engine, a baggage car and two coaches.

The old-time train rolled into Port Huron under its own power. Police estimated that 20,000 persons assembled at the depot.

A parade with neighing horses, sleepy oxen and costumed marchers, preceded arrival of the train and its passengers, a score of celebrities.

Among guests at a "We Knew Edison" luncheon were the inventor's widow, Mrs. Mina M. Edison Hughes; Mickey Rooney, Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario, Edsel Ford, Louis B. Mayer, President of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and Msgr. Edward J. Flanagan of Boys Town, Neb.

On a sounder once used by Edison, a telegraphic message expressing regrets at his absence was received from Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison, son of the inventor. Secretary Edison attended a luncheon in New York of the "Edison Pioneers," an organization of Edison's former associates.

Saturday was the ninety-third anniversary of Edison's birth.

Dwindling Food Stores New Concern for Finland

By Edmund Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 12—The feeding of Finland's military and civil population in war times has become one of the Government's major worries. It would have been far worse but for gifts such as that of Argentine wheat—the first ship left Buenos Aires two days ago with 60,000 tons of wheat and ten other ships are expected to leave within a month—and the Brazilian contribution of coffee.

I learned the true seriousness of the food situation in an interview today with Baron von Fiandt, Minister of Public Supplies.

Baron von Fiandt, a dapper and businesslike man — nonpolitical specialist in finance and economics—has held his post steadily through Cabinet changes in the past two years, ever since it was established. By career a lawyer who subsequently became a banker he has often visited America and England and speaks fluent English.

Land of Plenty

Before the war the Minister stated Finland was a land of plenty as regarded food. The only imports of this nature were grains, fruits, sugar, and coffee. Substantial amounts of fish, fat, and dairy products were exported. But now the Finnish cheese, butter, and bacon which formerly had a wide English market all must go to feed the soldier at the front.

The men fighting in the woods in sub-zero temperatures require far more food than city dwellers. This naturally increases the average per capita food consumption.

Furthermore the refugees from the eastern war zones—mostly farmers—generally destroyed their foodstocks, including homegrown grain, potatoes,and other vegetables at the same time that they burned their homesteads. Only a few succeeded in salvaging and bringing with them some of their possessions. The feeling of these people, numbering several hundred thousands, formerly self sufficient, now falls on the shoulders of the local communities and central government.

Surpluses Bared Shortage

Despite all this, thanks to the considerable existing surpluses at the outset of the war, there has so far been no shortage of food—the only products rationed so far are sugar and coffee, but even in these the per capita ration allowed is far more liberal than in many nonbelligerent European countries.

However, continued maintenance of the supply will depend upon increased importation of all foodstuffs. This comes at a time when precious foreign currency is badly needed for armament purchases. Finland's sources of foreign exchange have greatly dwindled as a result of wartime shrinkage of its export trade.

Not only have food exports disappeared but the main items of export, namely wood and pulp, have fallen off. They are invariably subject to seasonal reduction in winter. But this winter, being exceptionally severe, has handicapped this trade more than usual. Furthermore, the wood and pulp industries are being severely crippled in production by the labor shortage as a result of mobilization.

German Raids a Blow

Finnish shipping so far has suffered comparatively little from the officially declared Russian blockade. Two Swedish ships and one Finnish ship sunk by aerial bombardment are the only casualties in this line. But the losses from the unofficial German interference with Finnish shipping is understood to be far more considerable, since the Germans on various pretexts have seized practically every Finnish ship they could.

To avoid future seizure, Finnish ships with cargoes must now either keep within Scandinavian waters or ship their cargoes overland to Norwegian Atlantic ports. All of this consumes valuable time, and time is the very essence of Finland's vital struggle. Finland's crippled export trade therefore cannot hope to recover in view of the heavy armament requirements, let alone the cost of food imports.

The $10,000,000 which have so far been received as a loan from the United States, as compared with the $60,000,000 requested, must go entirely for food purchases. But even this amount is inadequate to cover food requirements.

The Argentine gift of wheat and the Brazilian contribution of coffee are real helps toward solving the food problem. But this is far from meeting total requirements which are estimated at about $200,000,000 for the year.

Nation's Financial Position

The Finnish Government hopes to reduce this amount by intensification of home agriculture such as vegetable-raising by evacuees in rural areas during the coming summer. But such enterprises on the rocky Finnish soil in turn require expensive imports of fertilizer.

As regards food, just as in other respects, Finland must rely to a considerable extent on foreign aid—both financial and shipments in kind. For the tremendous cost of war has destroyed the strong financial position which this Finnish statesman had built up during years of careful businesslike administration.

At the outset of the war Finland's indebtedness was only $20,000,000, while the Bank of Finland had foreign exchange reserves of $60,000,000. The major item of foreign indebtedness was and is the American debt of $8,000,000, all that remained outstanding after 20 years of regular payments on approximately $200,000,000. And yet despite this record Finland has been refused additional loans by its professed sympathizer. The only country which has truly aided Finland so far is Sweden, which has donated—not lent—an approximate total of $20,000,000.

Labor Rift and Lewis: Is Politics the Answer?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The original causes of cleavage between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor have largely disappeared but the rift between them is wider and deeper than ever, and the latest dramatic peace offer by John L. Lewis, C. I. O. head, seems unlikely to bring them immediately together.

Students of the problem who have been interested and sympathetic with the American labor movement for years tend to blame the C. I. O. leader for the present impasse. They can not bring themselves to take the latest peace offer by Mr. Lewis very seriously. On the other hand unionists are delighted to have peace discussed in labor circles at all. So great is the desire for peace among the rank and file and so obvious is it becoming that the present struggle is having suicidal effects on organized labor, that any talk of peace is welcomed. Like the mission of Sumner Welles to war-torn Europe, it lifts the heart of many peace-loving trade unions to think of a possibility of agreement and armistice between rival factions.

Industrial vs. Craft Union

The C. I. O. originally split from the A. F. of L. on an industrial-versus-craft issue and also because a group of energetic, enthusiastic and imaginative leaders in the A. F. of L. believed that under existing conditions little hope existed for organizing mass industries. Their success in organizing these industries outside the A. F. of L., where the plodding, lethargic elder leadership had failed, amply justified their hopes. Now, after four years of separation, however, and a bitterness enhanced by two unsuccessful peace efforts, a new condition has been created, in which the original basis of craft-versus-industrial organization has largely disappeared. It becomes now largely a matter of rival personalities, of new vested interests, and of union rivalries engendered by bitter fighting.

Over the week end, Mr. Lewis in a statement to the American Youth Congress made a dramatic new peace offer. He made it out of the sky so suddenly that many are inclined to think it was extemporized. He proposes that the two groups, whose leading representatives have twice failed to find a basis for agreement, should hold conventions, side by side, in the same hall at the same time and vote on a resolution calling for the return of the C. I. O. to the Federation. In case the vote was "aye," the Federation would grant charters to each C. I. O. unit, "leaving questions of detail for later consideration." Mr. Lewis promises to seek no elective office under this new dispensation. He would presumably limit himself to the powerful United Mine Workers, one of the wealthiest and most closely organized unions in the world.

"Matters of Details"

The difficulty with this proposal is in those "matters of detail." It is as though France and Germany were asked suddenly to form a federal union, and to vote first on joining it and only later on the matter of which side should dominate. It is as though two men should bind themselves legally to buy and sell a house, following which the "details" of the sale would be worked out. It is a curious way to go about it. The matter becomes clearer if the past history of the peace efforts are reviewed.

The first "peace" meeting began in October, 1937, with the C. I. O. represented by a Committee of 10, the A. F. of L. by a committee of three. The C. I. O. had 32 units: 7 ousted by the A. F. of L., 5 that had voluntarily withdrawn, and 20 others started by the C. I. O. or originally independent. It is about these 20 units that the difficulty exists. Many of them are direct rivals to already existent A. F. of L. units. The bitterness between some of these groups is extreme. Take the C. I. O. woodworkers. Their rival is the A. F. of L. carpenters. Suppose a strike of the latter occurs in a northwest furniture factory. The employer may fill his factory with strikebreakers, and seek for them a C. I. O. status. Time and time again "strikebreakers" have become "unionists" by charters granted in this shortsighted fashion by one side or the other. The Progressive Miners have charters from the A. F. of L., against the Lewis United Mine Workers, and similar clashes exist throughout the whole labor field.

The A. F. of L. in its peace terms proposed first to iron out the matter of the 20 unions, and when agreement had been reached to vote back all 32 unions simultaneously while changing its constitution to specify trade areas where industrial unionization would prevail. The 12 C. I. O. unions that had had previous existence would be restored automatically, and these contined 70 per cent of the body's total membership. This seemed to many like a genuine peace move.

The C. I. O. rejected the proposal and in the following years the A. F. of L. grew stronger in membership, while the C. I. O. went through more difficult times, although its strength is now established.

Last March Mr. Roosevelt made a second peace effort. A White House conference was called at which Mr. Lewis made an immediate, grandiose gesture. He proposed that both the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. dissolve, and the Railroad Brotherhoods (who are independent of either party) also disband, and "one big union" be formed under the presidency of one of the rail union executives. The rail unions shuddered at the thought. They did not want to be dragged into the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. fray. They have been independent for 50 years and propose to stay independent.

Mr. Lewis Withdraws

However, as negotiations continued the A. F. of L. leaders gave ground on another point, and agreed to take back the original 12 unions in their new and enlarged status for some of them had branched out into broader fields—specifically, the United Mine Workers had taken in chemical workers and the like. Mr. Lewis left the conference and asked the A. F. of L. committee to postpone negotiations. Mr. Lewis never returned and never resumed discussions.

On Friday, Feb. 9, President Roosevelt explained that he had made new efforts for labor peace but had been advised by Mr. Lewis that the time was not opportune. This White House statement seemed to pin responsibility directly on the C. I. O. head for failure to continue the negotiations as many others had previously done. It was after this statement that Mr. Lewis made his angry reply to Mr. Roosevelt at the Youth Conference, giving his new peace proposal.

A. F. of L. leaders ridicule the proposal, and ask whether it is offered seriously. One explanation is that he believes negotiations with the present A. F. of L. leadership are hopeless, and feels that only a complete C. I. O. victory is possible, with the Federation gradually disintegrating.

Opponents see Mr. Lewis entering politics. In recent days he has certainly thrown his weight into the political scale. He has made a vehement attack on Vice-President Garner. He has declared that the Democrats would be defeated under Mr. Roosevelt's third-term aegis. And having thus pretty well covered both sides of the party with his attack, and having previously shown contempt for the Republicans, he has given sympathy and support to Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, as a presidential aspirant, a man whom few observers believe could unite the party or win the election.

In the crudest form, the charge against Mr. Lewis is that he seeks to split the Democrats now and elect a Republican, and then run himself in 1944. There is nothing directly to substantiate the idea, which reflects however the increasingly active part he is playing on the political scene.

He has a firm control over the United Mine Workers and is able to assess political contributions against them which, in 1936, he poured into the Roosevelt war chest. Just who gets the contribution this year remains to be seen.

Lord Tweedsmuir Passes On; Renowned in Varied Fields

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 12—Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, who passed on here yesterday, successfully embodied one of the strongest ties that Canada has maintained with the British Empire.

As personal representative of King George VI to Canada, Lord Tweedsmuir—longer-known as the author John Buchan—perpetuated Canadians' allegiance to the king during his four-years' term in office by making himself an integral and highly-esteemed part of Canadian life.

As a lawyer, scholar, war correspondent, soldier, businessman, novelist, biographer, historian, and diplomat—attainments which he realized with excellence hardly approached by specialists in each field—he was personally admired by nearly every Canadian household for his broad sympathies and democratic spirit.

Born and brought up in Scotland, he first attended Glasgow University and then Oxford, where he was President of the Oxford Union in 1889.

Admitted to the English bar in 1901, he soon however gave up the law practice and went to South Africa as secretary to Lord Milner, associating with the famous proconsul who, as British High Commissioner to South Africa following the Boer War, aided in the formation of the Union of South Africa.

On his return to London he entered a publishing firm and began writing many of his now well-known biographies, novels, and histories.

His experience was enriched during the World War as liaison officer between G. H. Q. and the Government, and later as Director of Information under Prime Minister David Lloyd George.

As a director of Reuters, British News Agency, member of the House of Commons, and Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland, he paved the way to his appointment as Governor-General of Canada the same yeag that he was raised to the peerage as first Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield.

In Canada his diligence and capacity for making human contacts soon won for him the esteem of the people. His habit of traveling all over Canada, to the Arctic Circle regions, the mining areas of the Northwest, and the small towns and villages, earned for him the reputation as one vitally interested in Canadians and their institutions.

Although taking no authoritative part in negotiations between the United States and Canada by reason of his official powers, Lord Tweedsmuir nevertheless served to promote friendship between the two countries.

In 1936 President Roosevelt visited Canada, and as the guest of Lord Tweedsmuir is said to have exchanged personal views with him which had a far-reaching effect upon the successful conclusion of subsequent trade treaties between the United States and Canada.

Edison Birthday Widely Observed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Nation-wide celebrations, sponsored by public, private, scientific and educational organizations, in honor of the ninety-third birthday anniversary of Thomas A. Edison were held last week, culminating in observance of Edison's natal day yesterday.

The radio industry, recognizing its debt to the great American inventor, took a leading part in the celebrations, major radio stations from border to border and coast to coast presenting special Edison broadcasts lasting from 15 minutes to one hour. Included in the list of speakers on some of these programs were Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, of New York City; Gov. Luren D. Dickinson, of Michigan; E. C. Reed, Assistant Vice-President of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., and W. J. Cameron, of the Ford Sunday Evening Hour.

Other programs, covering 10 States and the District of Columbia, featured a recording of Edison's voice made in 1908.

Perhaps the oldest of all memorializations of Edison's Birthday is the annual meeting of the Edison Pioneers, organized from the ranks of the men who actually knew and worked with the inventor during his days at Menlo Park, N. J. Their gathering this year was held at the Astor Hotel here Saturday evening.

A large number of state and municipal proclamations setting aside Edison Day were issued.

Loewenstein Leaves $900,000 to Feed Hungry

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—"If you are hungry and without means, come in and have a meal as my guest."

That is the inscription which the late Wilhelm Loewenstein, leather importer, wished placed on each of a chain of cafeterias for the needy to be established in his memory.

Mr. Loewenstein ear-marked approximately $900,000 of a $1,568,140 estate for this purpose, a tax appraisal filed yesterday showed.

His will provided that, if his proposed cafeteria philanthropy were deemed impracticable by the New York Community Trust, the fund should be distributed among three charities.

Local Option Drive Started On National Scale by Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Using the tested tool of local option, the National W. C. T. U. is setting out again to regain ground lost with repeal. The organization, resuming the attack against liquor, will direct a nation-wide drive to win back local units for the dry cause, said Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, the President.

Local option victories, it is recalled, paved the way for prohibition. And now the dry forces find encouragement in the report that more than half of the local option elections held since repeal have banned liquor from specific areas or kept dry territory dry.

A series of 25 regional conferences, launched by the W. C. T. U. with a session at St. Petersburg, Fla. (Feb. 5-6), is serving as a mobilization drive for women temperance workers. While the objective of the conferences is defined as the broad one of "protection of the American home," Mrs. Smith points out that a specific method for safeguarding the home is local option.

Record of Victories

Thirty-six of the 48 States permit local option in some form, a recent survey by the Anti-Saloon League of America showed. Some give the right to outlaw liquor to counties, some to municipalities, others to townships. Fourteen of the States do not permit a vote on beer, or allow it only for beer of a given alcoholic content.

Since the repeal of prohibition, not a little dry territory has been won back by votes permitted under these laws. More than half the elections held on the question have resulted in dry victories, Mrs. Smith estimates from reports of Federal Alcohol Administration leaders. The Anti-Saloon League confirms this estimate with the statement that of the 10,800 local option elections held since repeal, 6,950 have been victories for the drys.

Of course the W. C. T. U. is not confining its drive against liquor to this single approach.

Community Help

Modern media, such as the motion picture and the radio, are used; and along with them, the time-proved ones of books, pamphlets, and charts.

National officers of the W. C. T. U. are planning to travel up and down the land attending the regional conferences. Assigned to a number of southern and southeastern conferences are Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, of Springfield, Mo., Recording Secretary; and Miss Martha Cooper, Evanston, Ill., Secretary of Youth's Temperance Council.

Wage-Hour Law Upheld in Florida

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 12 (AP)—Federal District Judge Louie W. Strum Feb. 9 upheld constitutionality of the wage-hour law and ordered trial of three Florida concerns, accused of violating the act.

"The power (of Congress) under the constitution to restrict freedom of contracts between employer and employees is undeniable," Judge Strum declared, ruling the law a valid exercise of Federal legislative power.

The opinion was presented in an order overruling a motion by the concerns—the Florida Fruit & Produce Company and the Industrial Rag Company of Jacksonville, and the Walters Lumber Company of Nassau County—to quash indictments against them.

Constitutionality of the act was challenged.

The trial will be held in the term of Federal Court opening Feb. 19.

Winter Driving Hazards Are Tested By Experts in Interests of Safety

CADILLAC, Mich., Feb. 12 (AP)—The first detailed and accurate tests of the hazards of winter driving will be undertaken on the ice of Lake Cadillac this week.

Tons of "props," including six automobiles and two trucks, sacks of specially graded abrasive materials, stop-watches, tape measures and other apparatus, have been assembled for tests to be conducted by the National Safety Council and the Michigan State Highway Department.

The tests, running for 10 days, will start tomorrow. It is hoped they will produce a formula for safe winter operation of automobiles. Conclusions, however, will not be available until long after this winter's snow and ice have disappeared.

John B. Masson, Secretary of the winter driving hazards division of the Council, explained that comparisons between different makes of vehicles are not part of the tests.

"We are trying to get at the basic factors which make up winter driving hazards," he said. "Any manufacturer may use our findings to improve his product. What we are seeking is data, collected under accurately controlled conditions, which will indicate which types of equipment are best for winter operation and which abrasive provide the most certain traction on slippery surfaces. Speed factors, as well as driving habits, will be considered."

A large section of Lake Cadillac, where the ice is from 18 to 20 inches thick, is being cleared of snow and smoothed for the tests. In one place a 100-foot circle will be cleared to provide for circular tests.

The Council will be seeking, among other things, an answer to the question about how much chains help to check skidding, how long it takes to stop a car on a slippery surface, what tire treads offer the best safety, how vehicle loads affect operation and what part is played by braking and acceleration in skidding.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

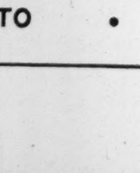
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

For Beautiful Footwear



Shop at

Owens & Elmes

LIMITED

151 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

ROGERS COAL COKE

For prompt service—call

ELGIN 0481

NIGHT AND DAY

COAL—COKE

at lowest prices consistent with the best quality.

The Elias Rogers Company Limited

TORONTO, ONT.

1 Ton Means 2000 Pounds

Fine Furs Apparel and Accessories

for Men and Women

Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited

Toronto Montreal Quebec Winnipeg

NORTHWAYS

Seven Floors of Sparkling New Fashions

Advance Spring Styles

for Women, Misses and Children

JOHN NORTHWAY AND SON, LIMITED

TORONTO • HAMILTON

KUPPENHEIMER QUALITY CLOTHES

Naturally, you expect to find them in a quality store. And that's been our reputation for 56 years.

Jacobs & Levy

66 Years of Quality

Richmond, Virginia

Celebrating 50 Years of Furnishing Virginia Homes

—with an exposition of history making values!

SYDNOR & HUNDLEY

108 E. Grace Richmond, Va.

EWART'S CAFETERIA

Delicious Southern food at modest prices, served in beautiful rooms typical of the Old South.

112 N. 5th St., Richmond, Va.

For years we have served MONITOR READERS, and trust our many friends will remain with us, and WE with you all for years to come.

ECLIPSE Launrdy

1519 West Main, Richmond, Va.

Dial 5-4387—5-4388

Way to G. O. P. Victory in Fall Seen by Carr

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Clear sailing is ahead for the Nation if the Republican Party will name a strong presidential ticket and adopt a platform anchored to lower taxes, a balanced budget and states' rights, in the opinion of Ralph L. Carr, Governor of Colorado. With candidates and a platform such as he described, Mr. Carr saw Republican victory next November assured.

Colorado's first Republican Governor in 14 years refused to commit himself to any candidate now in the field, but minimized the importance of "dark horse" talk about himself. He heard himself mentioned as a possible nominee only "in moments of levity" by the speakers who wished to continue "a nice compliment paid quadrennially to most Governors."

Mr. Carr placed Senator Arthur H Vandenberg of Michigan first in the list of Republican presidential candidates most discussed. Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio was next on his list, and District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York followed. All of these candidates "see the picture clearly," he declared.

Mr. Carr characterized Mr. Vandenberg as "one of the ablest men in the Senate, who carries conviction in all he says." He saw logic in Mr. Taft's statements and characterized them as "convincing." Mr. Dewey, he added, was making a strong appeal to the young people.

A stop must be put to spending, Mr. Carr declared, and the budget must be balanced and taxes lowered. These should be among the most important planks in the Republican platform, he stressed. These objectives reached, the unemployment problem would be solved by industry starting up and being run on the profit motive.

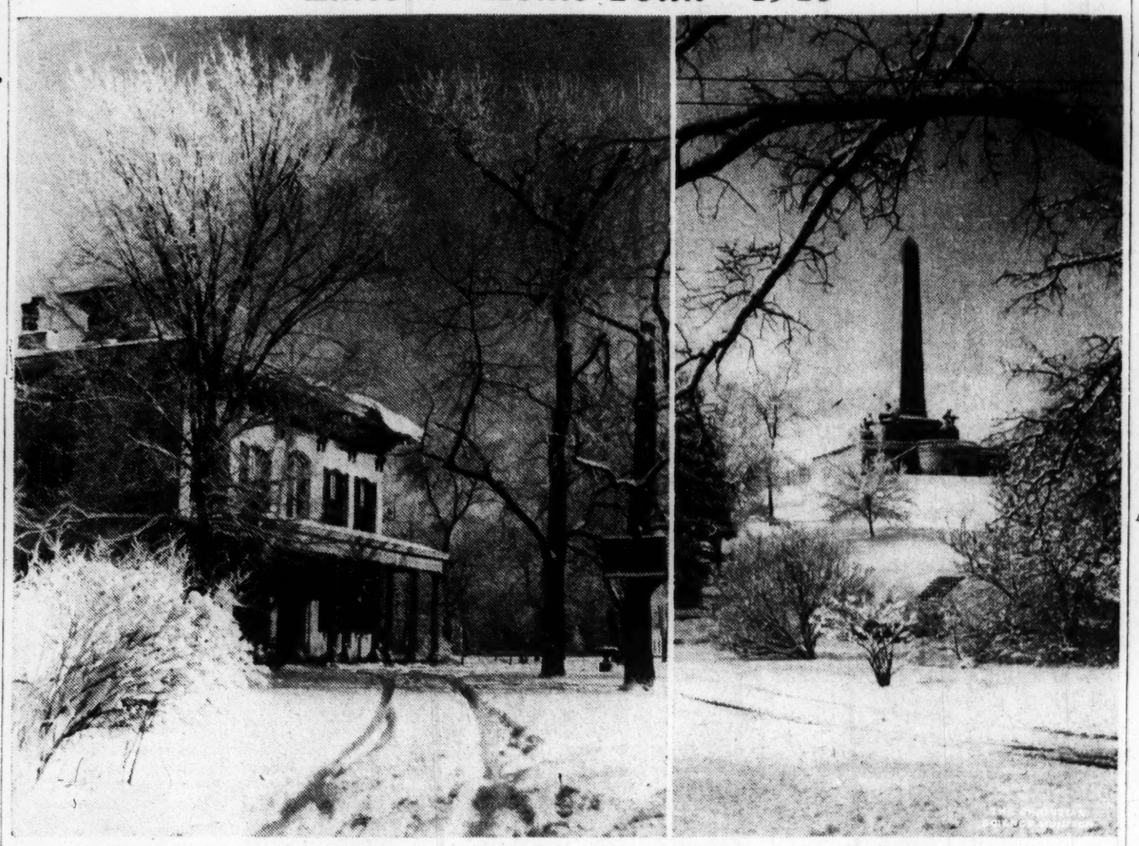
Governor Carr inherited an $1,800,000 deficit and a $7,000,000 State debt from his Democratic predecessor when he came into office last year. Both have been wiped out and taxes have been reduced in Colorado, he said.

"We are living within our income," he added.

The same could be done in the nation, he held.

"A balanced budget is not beyond the realm of possibility," he said. "The way to save money is to stop spending it."

Lincoln's Home Town—1940



Illinois State Journal, Herbert Georg

Winter Scenes in Springfield, Ill.

Left: The Edwards home, built in 1833, now houses the art treasures of the Springfield Art Association. Right: The Lincoln Monument and Tomb in Springfield.

Tradition of Lincoln Guarded in Springfield

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12—The patient, war-saddened figure of Abraham Lincoln, "a man to match the mountains and the sea," means more this year to those who have come from many lands for a quiet sojourn in the city of his early struggles, victories, and unfolding greatness.

Springfield cherishes its Lincoln associations, acquired in the quarter century the great statesman lived here as one of its own citizens. And the world of Lincoln admirers can be thankful that the capital of Illinois guards its historic associations not by dressing up the place with showy memorials, but by just remaining itself.

In many ways Springfield of today is not so different from the City of the '50s when Abraham Lincoln and a former Springfield resident, Stephen A. Douglas, debated the slavery question before its tense crowds. It has grown six or sevenfold in population; mud streets have given place to pavements; and handsome modern buildings have risen. But quaint 3½-story business structures still remain on old-fashioned Court House Square and are pointed out as places where Lincoln "officed" (as they say here), where he wrote his first inaugural address, and where Mrs. Lincoln did her "trading." Some have been modernized with sleek first-floor fronts and neon signs, but the structures remain the same, and with the help of old residents one can see them as they used to be.

Old Building Stands

Dominating the downtown scene, in spite of near-by skyscrapers, is the century-old store edifice in the Square that was the Capitol when Lincoln sat in the Legislature. Here, citizens tell you, Lincoln delivered his "House Divided" speech. Today the weathered building stands on an added first story and serves as the Sangamon County Court House. Historically-inclined citizens wish the anachronistic first floor could be pulled out from under, but they find it would be a difficult and costly undertaking.

Most famous of the City's memorials to Lincoln is of course the monument and tomb, with its beautiful hall of Lincoln statutes. Most intimate is the house Lincoln owned and in which the family lived for 17 years before his election as President.

Not far from Springfield, just 25 miles away, is the restored village of New Salem, where Lincoln lived for six years before coming to Springfield. Together, New Salem and Springfield cover a most important stretch of his career—his early storekeeping days, the period when he studied law, his years in the State Legislature, those of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and his election as President.

Links With Lincoln

In both New Salem and Springfield, one may study history on foot by following the guide books. In this pleasant City of 80,000, they point out places of Lincoln associations—the C. M. Smith store, above which Lincoln, seated at a multi-pigeonholed desk, wrote his first Inaugural; the Logan House, where he was often a guest; and the plain little station from which he left for Washington and where he delivered his farwell to the people of Springfield, an address carved on the slab that backs his statue at the approach to the present Capitol.

It's nearly 80 years now since Mr. Lincoln said good-bye at the Great Western Railway Station, but there are residents here who remember him and the hospitality of the Lincoln family.

Lincoln Collectors

Best known of the Lincoln collectors in Springfield is the Governor, Henry Horner, who has gathered some 5,000 volumes. Most picturesque of the collectors is undoubtedly Herbert Wells Fay, guide and custodian of the national monument to Lincoln and the tomb here. Last year 121,840 people registered in his guest book and heard his talk about the monument.

Actual Lincoln relics—furniture, garments and the like—are not so numerous in Springfield as one might expect, for one reason or another, but Springfield commemorates Lincoln in practical ways. The research association just mentioned is one. Another is the ever-growing Lincoln Memorial Garden, a woman's tribute to the City's greatest citizen.

Planting Lincoln Forest

Mrs. T. J. Knudson, a Springfield member of the Garden Club of Illinois, conceived the idea seven or eight years ago of memorializing Lincoln by planting a forest with the trees and blooming shrubs and wild flowers that grew in the virgin forests of pioneer days.

The idea grew and grew. First the City set aside some 60 acres along the lake for the Garden. Then the Garden Club of Illinois got the enthusiastic aid of Jens Jensen, landscape architect, in planning the plantings.

Still the work goes on. This spring quanties of violets are to be planted, and the limits of the park defined with rail fences, and accented with wild roses. A ceremony is planned for May 15 ,when a garden club trek to the place has been arranged.

Sandburg Pictures Lincoln As Man of Many Paradoxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 — Today when all the Nation bows in reverence and gratitude to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, Carl Sandburg sketched a new picture of the man he calls "the Great Humanitarian."

"Everything which is in 'The Grapes of Wrath' Lincoln tasted in his boyhood, but he could still love a humorous story," Mr. Sandburg said. "He ranged from the deepest melancholy to the other extreme of mirth. He came from a part of the country—Kentucky—which is the Gascony of America. In many respects it is like the French Province from which Rabelais came."

Mr. Sandburg needs no introduction to readers. He is known everywhere as the greatest—the most human—of all the men who have written about Lincoln. Whether strumming his guitar as he went about the country telling of the Civil War President or with his pen his portraiture of Lincoln has been etched fine and deep. It is all there—in "The Prairie Years" and, lastly, in "The War Years," completing six volumes of a biography excelled by perhaps none other in the literature of America's public men.

Continued to Be Myth

"Lincoln was not only a myth after he was dead," Mr. Sanburg declared. "He was a myth while he was still living, because the range of his personality was so great that many people could not comprehend him. He, the involved man in Washington, was the master mind of a vastly intricate country, the architect of the union of the States."

Talking with Mr. Sandburg, there came within one's vision a composite picture of Lincoln—one drawn by the artist Sandburg; the other by Stephen Vincent Benet, when, in his "John Brown's Body," he put into a poet's words what stands as a soliloquy more poignant, more exquisitely human than that of Hamlet: Lincoln's review of the past and the then present when he sought retreat in Soldiers' Home in Washington from the weight which oppressed him during the Union's darkest days.

"He was a man who had to grapple wit hchaos and handle a hurricane," Mr. Sandburg continued. "He had to do many things which were paradoxical. He was driven frequently to make decisions in which he had no choice between right and wrong—when he could only try to choose the way most expedient with the least injustice. About a figure like that there was much that was paradoxical and contradictory."

Took Courageous Stand

Mr. Sandburg, poet and philosopher and student of the "common man," can see Lincoln only as "a man who stood for justice, complete democracy and equality."

"He was forced to declare war on his own, to reject his own Constitution in the taking of millions of dollars summarily from the Treasury, to take unto himself the powers of a dictator during the War Years," he said.

Like Benet, Mr. Sandburg described those times as "the years in which both sides prayed to the same God and read the same Bible and at the same time tried to destroy each other."

"So they could not understand why the war went on," he continued. "After all the intercessions with God the war did not stop, and it was, therefore, concluded that it was 'the will of God.'"

Mr. Sandburg sees Lincoln as a myth that was one thing to conservatives and another thing to radicals, although both claimed him.

"The range of his personality was such that they could," he holds. "The religious people also claimed him, so did the saloon crowd; and he had the elements of an artist.

Paradoxes Made Sense

"But in the end all the paradoxes made sense. Sometimes I think the strange regard in which he is held, increasing with each generation, is because he is himself a book and a document of democracy."

Mr. Sandburg recalled that even in the Emancipation Proclamation itself observers during Lincoln's days found contradictions which added to the "Lincoln myth."

"Lincoln declared the slaves free, but not in all the slaves States," he recalled, "for slavery went on even in certain parts of certain States where the Union Army occupied the area. In other words, everywhere the Union Army occupied territory the slaves were not free, but where Lincoln had no actual power, there the slaves were free. Still another paradox."

Nation's Tribute to Lincoln Lauds His Brotherhood Ideals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Tributes to Abraham Lincoln, Civil War President who, even while the Nation was at battle grips for and against the union, held fast to the thought that men should—and could—live and work in peace and brotherhood, were paid throughout the United States today on the occasion of his 131st Natal anniversary.

The observance in New York followed eulogies of Lincoln in many churches here Feb. 11 and at Cooper Union, where Lincoln made his first appearance in the East on Feb. 27, 1860. The Cooper Union observances included the first annual Lincoln lecture made by T. V. Smith, Representative - at - large from Illinois.

More than 300 organizations were represented at an all-day "bill of rights" conference today under the auspices of the greater New York federation of churches, of which Dr. Robert W. Searle is chairman. The conference was known as the greater New York emergency conference on inalienable rights.

The "Federal principle" that massed gains must not be monopolized for class privilege was discovered by Lincoln and is applicable to the Nation's problems today, Mr. Smith, speaking from the same rostrum from which Lincoln delivered his famous speech which won for him the nomination for the Presidency, said in his Cooper Union address. Lincoln's discovery means that the power of union should be used circumspectly to distribute the power created co-operatively, Mr. Smith declared.

"In its moral aspect, his discovery meant that union produces power in excess of the number united, and in its political aspect we may present the principle as belief that the surplus power resulting may be used—and sometimes must be used—to succor any portion of the people," he continued.

"The Federal principle is wide enough to cure the severest defect of personality by setting the Federal Government to protect the weakest among us, but wide enough also to cancel the major excess of personality created by treating corporations as persons."

Here Lincoln Dwelt

Illinois State Register

The President's Home in Illinois

The residence at the Capital, Springfield, is under control of the State as a museum. It is estimated that as many as 500,000 persons a year visit this memento of the Emancipator. It was in Springfield that Lincoln was engaged in the practice of law.

Shenandoah Park Offices Completed for $100,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LURAY, Va.—The $100,000 headquarters of the National Park Service, located seven miles east of here, in Page County, Virginia, has just been completed. Work on these buildings, most of them constructed of native rock in the Blue Ridge Mountains, has been going on for more than a year.

The buildings are being fitted up for officials of the Shenandoah National Park. They will be occupied by L. Ferdinand Zerkel, trial justice of the Shenandoah National Park; J. R. Lassiter, superintendent of the park, "Click" Davis, paymaster, and others.

Virginian Oystermen Drive on Ice to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—They are now using automobiles for oystering.

With ice still thick on Chesapeake Bay, the oystermen are driving out to the oyster beds in their cars.

They cut a hole in the ice, tong the oysters up, then drive back to the packing houses, where exceptionally high prices are being paid for the bivalves.

Behind the Headlines

Personal gifts for relief in Finland or China mean much more than Government credits.

When John Smith puts his hand in his pocket and pulls out a dime, or a quarter, or sixpence, or a shilling, for relief in China, or Finland, or Poland, or elsewhere, that's not news.

But when several hundred thousands, or even millions, of John Smiths do this, and the sum total of their offerings reaches into five-column figures, or more, then that is news.

It is possibly more important news than when a Government votes a loan of many millions to another Government. For there are other things to be considered than just the size of the figures.

A Free Gift

When John Smith produces his dime, or his quarter, its a free gift. He doesn't expect to get it back. He doesn't expect to get interest on it. He doesn't even expect to gain any direct advantage from it. He gives it, in practically every case, and he wants to help.

He acts as an individual citizen of one country, to help some individual citizen of another country, who is in dire need. Its thoroughly democratic procedure, without the interposition of any Government, however representative. Its just a man-to-man, or woman-to-woman, proposition.

This is not true of most government aid, even when it receives the approval of a Congress or Parliament. Such aids are seldom outright gifts. They are usually loans or credits. They are intended to be repaid, one way or another. Once granted, they pass into the complicated machine of international finance and commerce, and the individual citizen loses sight of their operation. They may achieve much good but they have completely passed from the individual to the collective sphere. It isn't so intimate, nor so satisfying, to the individual citizen who, in the long run, pays the bill.

© International

America gives freely

Moreover, these loans, like others, have a way of sometimes going by default. Granted in a spirit of helpfulness, they may, after the time for crisis has passed, become an actual bone of contention between Governments. Almost every big international war loan in history has led to years of diplomatic squabbling concerning repayment during which time the good will fostered by the granting of the loan has been largely destroyed.

American diplomacy of kindness is written in hearts of millions of individuals.

Government Loans

The United States loan of $25,000,000 to China was important and helpful, but it is not so significant as the countless individual gifts of American citizens for war and famine relief in that unhappy country. Granting of the loan was a noteworthy move on the vast chessboard of international diplomacy and finance, but it could hardly carry the heartfelt message of good will and comfort that went with those millions of small coins to fill the ricebowls of a needy people.

Man-to-Man Diplomacy

This man-to-man diplomacy of friendship, which often goes unnoticed and seldom gets into the history-books, is an American tradition. Never have the citizens of any other Nation given so freely and so largely to their brothers of other nationalities in distress as have the people of the United States.

There is even some complaint within the Nation that Americans seem more eager to send their gifts to Finland, or to China, than to care for their needy at nome: yet a glance at the splendid record of private charity and public relief in the United States would seem to dispose of that objection.

Glance along the record of great national disaster, whether in Armenia, or Belgium, or Serbia, or Russia, or China, or Japan, or Finland, or Poland, or Austria, or less notably in other countries, and you will find the story of this American diplomacy of kindliness, written upon the hearts of millions of individuals.

Rex Miller

Story Lincoln's Parents Were Poor Disputed

CHESTER, N. J., Feb. 10 (AP)—Popular fancy likes to depict Abe Lincoln as the offspring of poverty-stricken parents.

The Rev. George T. Lemmon, pastor of the Chester Federated Church and owner of one of the world's largest collections of Lincolniana, prefers to think he wasn't.

To back up his belief, the clergyman produced documents which purported to show that the Emancipator's father, Thomas Lincoln, paid $96.60 for his wedding outfit and still had $125 left in a drawing account.

"The fact that Thomas Lincoln was dolled up for the occasion indicates that his wife-to-be was dressed accordingly, and therefore she was no pauper either," the Rev. Mr. Lemmon asserted.

He expressed the opinion that young Lincoln was "a fair sample of the pioneers," who had to endure more than the average number of hardships and fight for everything he achieved.

"But the belief that his parents were poverty-stricken is untrue," the clergyman asserted.

"In those days no poor man could afford such expensive clothing, not even for his wedding."

He said he located copies of an account book of a store in Hogdenville, Ky., where the elder Lincoln was buying agent, showing that he paid $88 for "the cloth and trimmings" and $8.60 for his wedding hat.

The Lemmon collection includes 800 books and more than 10,000 mounted and 5,000 unmounted items of Lincoln likenesses, speeches, plays, menus, dedication and unveiling programs, jokes, editorial and oratorical references to the President.

Justice Murphy Cuts Boston College Talk

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Now that he is on the Supreme Court, Justice Murphy plans to curtail his speech making.

Friends disclosed today that he had cancelled an engagement for next Thursday to speak at the tenth anniversary celebration of the founding of Boston College Law School.

It was explained that he felt he should not make a public speech so soon after taking his seat on the high tribunal.

He began his Supreme Court service last Monday. The engagement was said to have been made while he was Attorney General.

Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time

Penn The Florist

124 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

THIS interesting, illustrated booklet tells all about a safe, easy way to save by mail. Shows how interest, compounded quarterly, increases your savings. Send postcard TODAY for FREE copy.

HOME SAVINGS BANK
11 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

Wednesday is Valentine's Day!

So don't forget to have

Fresh Candies

(and extra-delicious ones, too)

● Fanny Farmer Candies are made with "homemade" skill and care—from the finest of foods—delivered delicious and *fresh* every 48 hours or oftener. Drop in at your Fanny Farmer shop today. You'll like the friendly, personalized service—and the surprisingly moderate prices.

Fanny Farmer

THE FRESH CANDIES

STUDIO: 84 Sidney St., Cambridge
Tel. Trowbridge 1505

All 1-lb. boxes are 60¢. A 2-lb. or larger box, 50¢ the pound. Red, heart-shaped gift boxes also available.

SHOPS: 1412 Massachusetts Ave. and 605 Massachusetts Ave.

spring is HERE!

THAT'S what you'll think with the first whiff of these fragrant Colognes—it's Spring ahead of Spring: Lilac so true you feel the bush by your window must be a riot of purple blossoms again; Honeysuckle that brings to mind yellow vines drenching the house with perfume; Gardenia rich and heady as a spray of fresh-cut flowers, and Garden Pink, spicy as the old-fashioned blooms we love so well.

But we don't ask you to take our word for it—your nearest Counselor will be glad to call, let you try any or all of these fragrant Colognes without obligation. Create the feeling of Spring around you by wearing your favorite floral scent now. Get in touch with your Counselor today. If you haven't made her acquaintance, your name on the coupon below will bring her at your convenience.

beauty counselors INC. • DETROIT, MICHIGAN • DEPT. MC.

...onitor reader who would like to have a courtesy call from a Beauty Counselor. I understand this puts me under no ...on.

...ne Street

City State

France Bars 'Premature Peace'

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 12—The general response of French official and public opinion to the visit of the Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles, and American conversations with neutrals is favorable. It is taken for granted that these two American moves are not connected with any idea of what is called here a premature peace which would leave Germany in possession of all or a part of its conquests, and would leave Europe under a constant threat of disturbance which preceded the outbreak of the present war.

Since American sympathy is predominantly with France and England, it is believed here that any manifestation of American interest in European affairs, however carefully guarded by official reservations, will work out favorably to the Franco-British cause in the long run.

One encounters the suggestion in some quarters that America has every reason to be concerned over the economic consequences of a German victory, since this would mean the organization of Europe under German mastery under a basis of forced cheap labor by the conquered peoples, with disastrous results for American foreign trade.

Conditions at First Hand

One French commentator expresses the hope that Mr. Welles can visit not only Britain, but also Prague and Vienna, especially Warsaw where he can see what German domination means. There can be little doubt of the general nature of the information which Mr. Welles will receive from Premier Edouard Daladier and other prominent French statesmen whom he will see here.

There will be sympathy with the general ideal of a world freer from trade barriers and the burden of armament. But there will be insistence that such a world is only possible following a decisive Franco-British victory.

Le Temps, which leads the French Press in its authoritative statement, today summarizes the French standpoint as follows: "To establish a free, just, and stable political economic order certain preliminary conditions must be met, the first being an end to the whole policy of aggression and domination and the whole system which is obstructing the broadest international co-operation.

"This is only possible through the victory of France and England which alone can impose the material positive guarantees, without which peace will be only a precarious truce."

While American aid in the world is gratefully recalled here, there is strong current in French opinion which holds that the American ideology influenced the Versailles peace unfavorably from the standpoint of French interests and prevented the exaction of more rigorous conditions, such as permanent French occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, which might have prevented the recrudescence of German aggression.

Control on the Rhine

Pertinax, one of the most authoritative French political commentators, today expresses the viewpoint that only Anglo-French military hegemony, accompanied by control in some form of the left bank of the Rhine, can assure future peace. He discusses the recent pronouncement of the Executive Committee of the British Labor Party and peace aims, and while recognizing its sympathy France criticizes some of the British Labor Party formulas as not meeting the needs of the occasion.

Pertinax unquestionably speaks for a large body of French opinion when he writes in commenting on the British Labor suggestion that a revolt of the German people against Adolf Hitler would be the best means of terminating the war, "Allied victory will possess substance only if German military power is smashed. Mere elimination of Hitler and the more shocking features of his regime would not change the deeper aspects of the German problem. Imagine, and the hypothesis is absurd, that Germany, armed to the teeth but wishing to obtain a respite, would sacrifice the Führer and renounce the conquests achieved since 1938. We should gain nothing but a truce."

This uncompromising French demand of permanent security which to the French mind is associated with the destruction of German military power will certainly affect profoundly the course of the war and the subsequent peace.

Bird Cages for Guns Collected in France

By the Associated Press

Paris, Feb. 12

Boy Scouts started a house-to-house collection of scrap iron for melting into French armaments today, collecting everything from bird cages to German helmets brought back in 1918.

The first test collection yielded a breastplate of a French cuirassier worn in the 1870 war between France and Prussia.

Irish Extremists In Protest Riots Demand Republic

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Feb. 12 (AP)—The reaction of the Irish Republican Army to Great Britain's execution of two of its members was felt over the week end in rioting and a raid on an armory, and was accompanied by a demand for "re-establishing" the Irish Republic.

About 2,000 I. R. A. sympathizers battled club-wielding police with bottles, stones, and bricks in an hour of street fighting. Scores were injured and 20 arrested.

Despite a ban on demonstrations the I. R. A. sympathizers attempted to hold a meeting in the Falls Road area of Belfast, and police charged them.

Police also broke up a meeting in the nationalist area of the city of Armagh. Copies of a Government proclamation forbidding meeting to discuss the execution of two Irishmen in Birmingham last week for a fatal bombing in Coventry were torn down in several parts of Armagh county.

The Nationalists, including the outlawed, extremist I. R. A., favor ending British rule over the six northern counties of Ireland which form Northern Ireland (Ulster).

In addressing a protest meeting against the Birmingham executions at Dublin, Simon Donnelly, one-time I. R. A. president, declared:

"The proper attitude of the Irish people is fearlessly to resolve that the state of affairs that has caused the youth of Ireland in every generation to sacrifice life and liberty shall be ended once and for all.

"This can only be done by re-establishing the Republic."

The speaker referred to the same republic proclaimed during the ill-fated Easter uprising in 1916 during the World War.

Mining Work Repaid

WINNEMUCCA, Nev. (AP) — Three years of hard work on a 600-foot mining tunnel eventually paid Jack Cahill for his labor. He has encountered a rich vein of quicksilver and has $18,000 of ore on the dump awaiting treatment.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 12—The unanimous vote of confidence, which was the climax to the two days of secret sessions of the French Chamber of Deputies, has been generally interpreted here as new convincing demonstration of French unity and a check on German propaganda which speculated on internal differences among the French people.

While details of these sessions are, of course, carefully hidden, there is general impression that Premier Edouard Daladier won a substantial personal victory through the simplicity and straightforwardness of his presentation of facts regarding the French war effort. Certainly the 534-to-0 vote in the Premier's favor was no small victory.

The Socialist leader, Léon Blum, who is critical of some aspects of the Government's wartime economic policy, and proposes this Friday to interrogate the Government regarding the working of censorship propaganda, professed satisfaction of the course of the secret session which occurred following his suggestion.

One encounters some feeling in French parliamentary circles that while this first secret session of the present war passed off quite well, the manner of deciding to hold it suddenly was not altogether desirable. It is quite possible that future secret sessions will follow the English model and will be announced some time in advance.

Among the interpellations, it was known, were questions concerning general operations, aviation, foreign, and economic policy. That the replies were highly satisfactory was demonstrated by the fact that the approving resolution was signed by the presidents of all political groups from the extreme left to the extreme right.

The secret sessions—there were four separate ones, actually, in the two days of debate—were devoted, semi-official sources said, to remarks by the Deputies and replies from the Premier and Guy Lachambre, Air Minister. Diplomatic and military questions were stressed; outright political debate was forsaken.

The Chamber of Deputies took only 15 minutes to voice formal approval of the Premier's government. Opening the public session, the Chamber President, Edouard Herriot, read the resolution.

Although individual members were not obligated to stay within party lines and vote for the resolution, all signified their approval. Traditional voting procedure was scrapped.

The secret debate was mildly criticized in some quarters because it was started before some of the Deputies with the fighting forces could take part.

New York-Norway Air Line Planned By Scandinavians

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—A Scandinavian air mission disclosed last night negotiations were under way for establishing trans-Atlantic passenger air service between New York and Bergen, Norway.

Members of the mission, representing Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland, said only the first steps had been taken and that it would be impossible to say when flights might begin.

Per A. Norlin, traffic manager of the Swedish Airlines, said flying boats rather than land planes, probably would be used and would travel the Arctic Circle route.

Before boarding a plane for California to inspect airplane factories, Mr. Norlin said the mission was interested solely in commercial aviation and did not contemplate the purchase of warplanes.

Other members of the mission were Capt. Knud Lybye of the Danish Air Traffic Company, Ltd., Villars Dahl of Sweden, and Bernt Balchen, head of civil aviation in Norway.

Dewey Approves Power Projects

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP)—Thomas E. Dewey approved development of western power and reclamation projects before hurrying away for his first look at the biggest of them all—the $126,000,000 Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River 96 miles west of there.

The New York District Attorney and Republican Presidential nomination candidate, however, made it plain that his approval did not extend to public operation of power projects in competition, direct or otherwise, with private industry.

He said he saw no reason for western irrigation and power projects to be issues in the coming campaign.

"There is an important and vital issue, though, in whether the country will go ahead on the basis of free enterprise, so that you can employ the power that is generated there to give employment to your people," he said.

Later, Mr. Dewey said the issue of the campaign would be the "complete failure of the New Deal to put 9,000,000 unemployed to work."

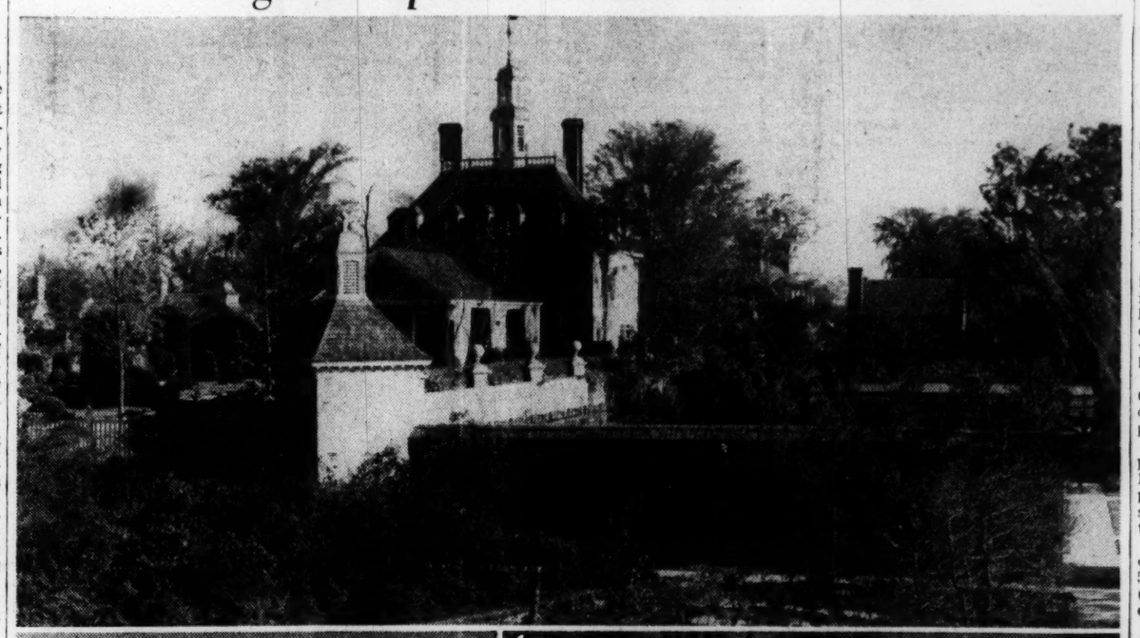
Rusell Is Appointed University Librarian

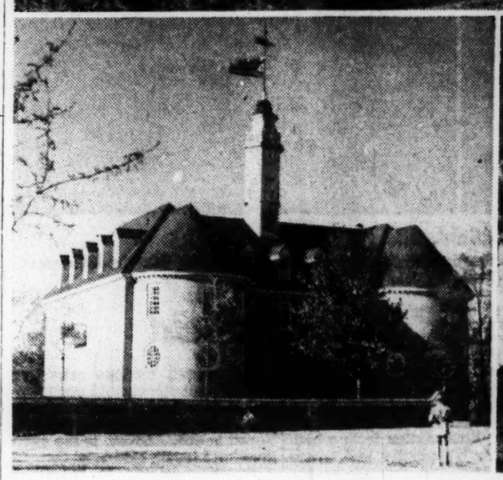
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

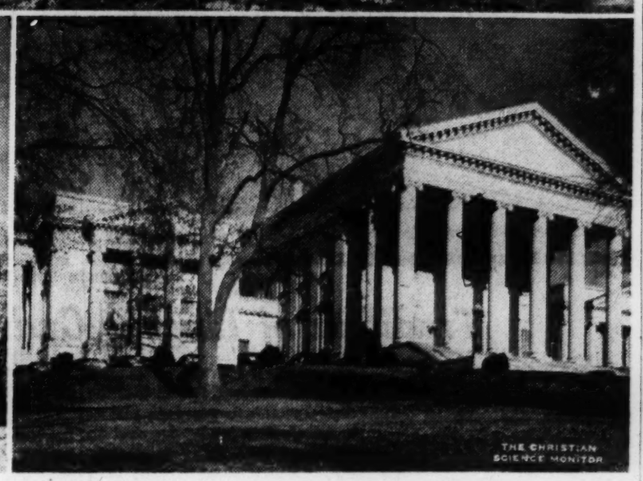
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 12—John Richmond Russell, chief of the cataloguing division of the National Archives in Washington, has been appointed librarian of the University of Rochester, succeeding Donald B. Gilchrist.

Before becoming associated with the National Archives five years ago, Mr. Russell served four years on the staff of the New York Public Library, and a year in Europe as fellow in librarianship of the General Education Board.

Virginia Capitals—British and American







Keystone

Williamsburg and Richmond—Hearts of Old Dominion

Top: Gardens of the Governor's Palace at Williamsburg as restored are considered by many to be the most typical in the United States of formal English gardens of the Eighteenth Century.

Lower left: Restoration of the Colonial Capitol at Williamsburg is complete. It was built on the original foundations. Even the British flag flies at the masthead. Williamsburg was the seat of the Colonial Government from 1699.

Lower right: The present State Capitol of Virginia at Richmond is in the heart of the city overlooking the business section. The Confederate "White House" near by is now a museum.

Tradition Links Jamestown and Plymouth Rock

After "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington," he journeys into the South, writing his impressions as an American long absent from his homeland. Following is the fourth of his articles.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The region which we call the South contained about 17,000,000 white inhabitants in 1930. That is only 16 per cent of all white United States Americans. A large part of the national traditions cherished by the remaining 91,000,000 originated in New England. Plymouth Rock and Puritan achievements have come to assume a far larger place in the esteem of most Americans than Jamestown and Virginia. This has caused a lack of balance, limiting our spiritual enrichment.

We Americans are richer than many of us suspect. We have a heritage, of which many of us are unaware. All Americans find themselves richer when they place Richmond beside Boston and "Virginia's Historical Peninsula" beside that of Cape Cod.

The massive monument at Jamestown marking the place where in 1607 a group of colonists established the first permanent English settlement in America is very similar to the one at Provincetown, marking the spot where the Mayflower first landed in 1620. Both are inspiring to anyone who loves America. When a Northerner comes here, he feels as though he were receiving a legacy from an ancestor, with whom he hardly knew he was related.

A State of Character

If he goes from Jamestown to Williamsburg, Yorktown, and Richmond, then to Washington's Mt. Vernon, to Lee's Arlington, to Jefferson's Monticello, to George Rogers Clark's Charlottesville, and Stonewall Jackson's Lexington, to parks, woods, beaches, and the gardens about old mansions, he almost wishes he might never have to leave Virginia.

This is one of the most beautiful of all our States; it gives dignity, charm, and balance to one's feelings about America and seems to give an atmosphere of distinction, elegance and good form. Virginia reveals a type of spiritual aristocracy that is not snobbishness but character, self-restraint and self-respect. Virginians have been extraordinarily capable. Their wisdom and force were a major factor in making what is best in our government.

One of the first Virginia heroes was Nathaniel Bacon, who exactly 100 years before the Declaration of Independence, launched a rebellion at Jamestown against British oppression. Virginians speak of him with great admiration, erect statues to him, name streets after him and consider him the first herald of American liberty. "He was the forerunner of Patrick Henry," they say.

A State of Achievements

The motto of Virginia is "Sic semper Tyrannis" (Ever thus to tyrants). That is characteristic of Virginia's strange dynamic balance. The State is named after a queen; its first and second capitals were both named after kings; its most famous tavern after a royal courtier, its first college after a king and queen, and its chief river after a king, but its motto is against tyrants, its first hero a rebel, its second hero shouted "Liberty or death," and its greatest hero conducted a revolutionary war. It has greatly exalted the ideal of courtly dignity, even naming itself the Cavalier State, yet it gave America one of the greatest of all democrats, Jefferson.

The Virginians call their land "The Mother of States," "Mother of Statesmen," and "Mother of Presidents." All these titles are well founded. The American Dictionary of Biography contains 602 names from Virginia, which is more than twice as many as from the next nearest Southern State. Virginia provided eight presidents, as well as many vice-presidents, secretaries of state, diplomats, and generals. A single county boasts of "two Presidents and the Nation's most eminent Chief Justice."

It is characteristic of Virginia that it furnished territory settlers and leaders for many other states. One of the pioneers of Tennessee, John Sevier, was a Virginian, as was Sam Houston, the hero of Texas.

A State of Initiative

Virginia claims to have established the first legislative assembly in America, started the first theater; built the first English church in America; received the first charter granted in America; held the first trial by jury; observed the first Thanksgiving Day; founded the first free school; first advocated local self-government, built the first American custom-house; adopted the first state constitution; issued the first call for a general congress; provided first president; established first honor system in a state university, and formed first state farmers' organization.

Strong regional loyalties are a characteristic of America and we know how each of our states likes to extol its own merits. But Virginia has a very solid claim to excellence.

It also knows how to embellish such claims by beautifully preserving romantic old landmarks. Not many places in America are so attractive to tourists as this State and very few are visited so much. The most frequented area and the one holding the greatest interest is the narrow peninsula southeast of Richmond, between the James and York Rivers.

Very few spots contain relics of such vital historical events. Within a very small space is Jamestown with a number of ruins dating from America's first permanent English settlement; Williamsburg, which for a time was America's most glamorous and brilliant colonial capital; and Yorktown, where Cornwallis surrendered and the direction of America's development was determined.

Values Its Traditions

Nowhere in the world have wise and thoughtful men done more to restore the ties of historical tradition than here. The physical past has actually been resurrected. These places have been made to re-appear just as they were. We can walk in the very streets men traversed 200 years ago, worship in their Colonial churches, rest ourselves in their inns. We can see an old British flag floating over an old British Colonial Government House, exactly as it used to do.

A visit here deeply impresses three things upon us. One is the bold, defiant independence of these first Americans, the immovable determination of the very earliest colonists to be self-governing. A second is the very close connection of Virginia with England—after a visit here nothing seems more natural than the recent invitation of Virginia's Legislature to the British Ambassador, Lord Lothian, officially to visit Williamsburg.

A surprising and ineradicable third impression is that America owes its liberation to foreign co-operation. One learns at Yorktown that a French army and a French fleet helped to make that victory possible.

Let every American come to Yorktown and discover what he owes foreign states. From the very first day of its history America was in the midst of the world. It couldn't stay aloof then. Much less now.

Everyone who cherishes this Republic should come to this scene of its first colony, its first revolution, and the victory which gave it being, that he may consecrate himself anew to the task that was here so nobly begun.

A Man in the News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — No ministerial appointment since the beginning of the war has received more general approval than that of Sir Andrew Duncan as President of the Board of Trade to succeed Mr. Oliver Stanley, now Minister of War.

"A man who has held big jobs" was a comment running through the British press at the time, and it indicated an appreciation of the fact that the Government recognized ability, energy, and the requisite technical knowledge for the particular task undertaken.

Sir Andrew's knowledge of economics and commerce and his varied practical experience in so many branches of business and industry will serve him in good stead in his new post.

Began as Solicitor

A Scotsman from Ayrshire, he started his public career as a young solicitor in Glasgow where he managed the affairs of the Shipbuilding Employers Federation. When its offices were removed to London he went also as its secretary.

The World War brought him his first Government appointment when, though still a young man, Mr. Bonar Law made him Coal Controller. When the post was liquidated in 1920, he returned to the Shipbuilding Employers Federation but this time as Vice-President. This, however, did not mean that the Government lost sight of him; for during the next few years he served on a number of royal commissions, and when the Baldwin Government set up the Central Electricity Board, Sir Andrew was its first chairman and organized the extension of electric light and power to the whole country.

Other important appointments in industry and commerce followed, including that of independent chairman of the Iron and Steel Federation, as well as directorships of the Bank of England and Imperial Chemical Industries.

At the outbreak of the present war Sir Andrew was recalled to Government service as chairman of the committee of control of the supply of munitions in the Ministry of Supply. From this position the Government has called him to become President of the Board of Trade.

Need to Recover Markets

In addition to a number of other pressing problems, or perhaps as a key to their solution, British business leaders are emphasizing the need for a big export drive to capture some of the markets lost to Germany and increase the supply of foreign exchange as one of the new Minister's first tasks.

Sir Andrew's experience in the iron and steel, shipping and coal industries, and in banking, as well as his reputation as a tactful negotiator in labor disputes account for the warm welcome his appointment finds everywhere and leads to the statement in an editorial that it shows "what can be done by looking for talent in business instead of promoting mediocrity in politics."

Netherlands Plans Defense Of Its Islands

THE HAGUE, Feb. 12 (AP)—The strategic Netherlands Indies, source of considerable mineral wealth, took on new importance as latest defense measures of the Netherlands Government to protect the islands took shape.

Since Japan began its conquests in China and its seizure of islands in the South China Sea anxiety has increased in the Netherlands concerning its East Indies Empire, which is rich in oil, which Japan badly needs.

On Feb. 10 the Netherlands Government announced that three cruisers would be built for the purpose of defending the islands.

A Government spokesman, replying to questions in the lower House of Parliament, said appropriation measures for the fighting ships would be introduced in due time.

Unofficial estimates put the cost of the battle cruisers at between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 guilders (about $26,500,000 and $31,800,000) each.

The greater part of the Navy already is concentrated in the Far East for defense of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, New Guinea, and the Netherlands' other island possessions.

[British and United States companies are interested in the Netherlands Indies oil resources, from which Japan buys a large part of its supply. Defense of the Netherlands empire against possible Japanese expansion has been considered one of the purposes of Britain's great naval base at Singapore.]

Authoritative circles said the Netherlands Government received with appreciation the announcement by Japanese Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita that Japan "must emphasize her lack of territorial ambitions" in areas which include the Netherlands Indies, but desired to make economic advances.

Germans Find Police Hard Boiled on Eggs

VIENNA (AP)—Selling an egg in Germany is just about as difficult as buying one.

Purchasing is strictly rationed, and egg producers must deliver all their eggs to government collecting stations, which attend to fair distribution and prevent bootlegging.

Efficiency of police in watching, seemingly, over every egg was impressed on members of the Dominican Church at Znaim. A farmer's wife didn't think authorities would be watching the church, but they were. She was arrested for selling eggs after services, and some of her customers were charged with "conniving to injure the war economy of the State."

Virginia Museum Buys Guido Etching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Blythe Branch, President of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts here, has purchased an etching by Alfredo Guido, "Day of Races—Cordoba Mountains," from the collection of Argentine art now showing, Thomas C. Colt, Jr., Director of the museum, announced. The etching will be presented to the museum.

The Virginia museum Accessions Committee also has accepted a painting offered by the Alexander Schilling Fund, "Forest Interior," by Charles Cagle. The Schilling Fund has purchased three paintings for American museums through its committee, composed of Walter Bach, Chairman; John Sloan, artist; George Grosz, artist; Edwin M. M. Worberg of the Museum of Modern Arts in New York, and Prof. Talbot Hamlin of Columbia.

COOPERS
FOR
PURE
FOODS

68/76 Brompton Road Knightsbridge
90/96 Edgware Road, Marble Arch
178, High Road Streatham
7 King Street Twickenham

Barkers
classic
TAILORMADE SUITS
in super quality WOOL SUITINGS

We confidently recommend to your especial notice the Spring collection in this famous Suit Department on the Second Floor. Nowhere, we believe, will you find greater opportunities! Nowhere greater variety!

And — of course — we can most definitely assure you of care and detailed service!

This Typical Example

is tailored throughout with great precision, and with skirt generously cut to give a slender line. In a wide choice of suitings—pin stripes . . herringbones . . hopsacks . . etc.! In West of England Overchecks! Hip sizes 36 to 44 ins. In Link fastening style as illustrated, or Single Breasted. Price Gns. 4½

LADIES' SUITS
FIRST FLOOR
WEST WING

John Barker & Co. Ltd., High Street, Kensington
London, W. 8 Phone Western 5432

BOOKS *from* LONDON

J. & E. Bumpus Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books and first editions, fine binding, foreign books, children's books.

Catalogues, lists and bibliographical information free on application

BUMPUS

W. H. HAYNES Ltd.
THE "CHINTZ" SHOP
24, 25 and 26 Spring Street, Paddington, London, W. 2, England

Period Furnishings and Decorations and exclusive materials of all types, many reproduced from original documents on view.

Schemes and suggestions submitted

Close to Paddington G. W. R. Station

Telephone: Paddington 8278 (2 lines)

SALE
OF THE FAMOUS
"NEVASPRED"
GIRDLES
AT 30% LESS
Than Regular Price
MADE and SOLD ONLY AT SALON OF
MADAME ALSTON
383 Fifth Ave., New York City
Special Bulletin on request

MATHIAS'S
OF PUTNEY, S.W.15
'Phone Putney 4801
VOGUE
FASHION SPECIALISTS
VALUE
EVERY HOUSEHOLD NEED
VARIETY
264 to 280 Upper Richmond Rd., S.W.15

New Shipping Losses Raise War's Already High Totals

By the Associated Press

Ships sunk by torpedoes, mines, and other causes resulting from sea warfare reached a peak of 380, representing a tonnage of 1,299,620, as the 23rd week of the war ended Feb. 10.

Officials of the Holland-Amerika Line announced Feb. 12 torpedoing of the Netherlands steamer Burgerdijk, 6,853 tons, by a German submarine Feb. 10 15 miles south of Bishop's Rock off the southwest coast of England.

Sailed from Rotterdam

Crew and a few passengers were rescued by the Holland-Amerika steamer Edam. The Burgerdijk which normally carried a crew of 45 sailed from New York for Rotterdam Jan. 30.

Also tabulated were two British trawlers, the 290-ton Robert Bowen, and the 351-ton Fort Royal, sunk by aerial torpedoes in German air raids Feb. 9. Loss of 22 seamen was announced in the Admiralty's acknowledgment of the sinkings.

The Norwegian tanker Gallia, 9,968 tons struck a mine off the southeast coast Feb. 11 but remained afloat. At the same time it was disclosed Feb. 11 that two of the crew of the 371-ton Boston Trader, a British vessel, were slightly injured by machine-gun bullets from an attacking plane.

Ship Lost Propeller

The 6,008-ton British freighter Oregon, previously reported disabled by a mine or torpedo, was towed into the Tagus River Feb. 11, minus her propeller which she had lost Feb. 3 in heavy weather rather than through war action.

The Belgian steamer Flanders, 5,827 tons, reported holed in a collision with an unidentified vessel, was beached Feb. 12 on the southeast coast.

The ship was run aground just in time to prevent her sinking with a cargo of mica bound from Antwerp to Montevideo. Forty-five seamen were taken off, but the Captain and three other officers remained aboard temporarily.

Three members of the British freighter Comedian, badly damaged in a collision with another British ship, the 6,695-ton Koranton, Feb. 11, were reported injured when the 5,122-ton ship was towed into Halifax, Nova Scotia, following a collision off Halifax harbor.

The Koranton picked up the Comedian's crew, which had abandoned ship, and brought them here.

Nazi Ships Sail

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 12 (AP)—Two of the 11 German freighters in Brazilian ports left yesterday, presumably bound across the Atlantic in attempts to break the British blockade.

The 5,846-ton Uruguay sailed from Recife with a large quantity of foodstuffs. At midnight the 3,771-ton Wakama left Rio de Janeiro. Hamburg is the home port of both.

Naval sources had predicted that some of the German merchant ships still in Brazilian ports would attempt a dash to Germany soon through the blockade.

They pointed out that nights were growing shorter in the Northern Hemisphere, a factor which might influence an early attempt by the Nazi skippers to get home because they would want as much darkness as possible in seeking to elude the British warships.

Since Jan. 5 eight German merchantmen have stolen out of Brazilian ports and have not been reported since. They included the Königsburg, from Recife; the Bahia, from Sao Salvador; and the La Coruna and Santos from Rio de Janeiro.

The nine remaining are: the Norderney at Belem; the Antonio Delfino, Maceio, and Bollwork, at Sao Salvador; the Barbitonga, Dresden and Windhuk, at Santos; and the Montevideo and Rio Grande, at Rio Grande.

Hope for Crew

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—A postcard from a German prison camp gave hope that the crew of the British submarine Starfish was saved and taken prisoner when it was sunk with the submarines Seahorse and Undine.

"We got bumped off in Helgoland Bight but the crew was saved," wrote Albert Webster, a petty officer, to his brother.

The British Press Association said last week it understood the Starfish and Undine crews were prisoners of war.

Japan Marks 2,600th Year

TOKYO, Feb. 12 (AP)—Japan observed yesterday as the 2600th anniversary of the foundation of the Empire and establishment of the world's oldest dynasty, which Japanese revere as "the line unbroken for ages eternal."

Emperor Hirohito, 124th of the line, was the center of patriotic observances in which 70,000,000 Japanese in the Empire stretching from Kamchatka to the equator turned their faces toward the palace in Tokyo.

The Emperor proclaimed amnesty for 48,000 prisoners, reducing their sentences in varying degrees, and also restored citizenship to 180,000 who had lost their rights through previous convictions.

"We are pleased to regard the immovable foundation of the imperial regime and the ever flourishing prosperity of the State," said an Imperial message: "Herewith we order competent authorities to take steps for amnesty. You, all my subjects, should carry out our will fulfilling this mission."

Chief of the festival rites were those in the inner precincts of the Palace recalling the ancient origins of the dynasty.

Japanese believe their Empire was founded in 660 B.C. by Jimmu Tenno, a fifth generation descendant of the sun goddess Amaterasu, divine ancestress of the Japanese race and chief deity of the Pantheon.

They fix the exact date of Jimmu Tenno's accession as Feb. 11, which is the Japanese Fourth of July, Kigensetsu, or "Beginning of the Era Festival."

The war in China, one of the greatest crises in the annals of the line, left its mark on the observances. The 1940 Olympic Games were to have been held in Tokyo as part of a year-long 26th centennial celebration, but the war caused Japan to withdraw its invitation. The Games went to Finland, now also engulfed in war. Tokyo prepared for a great 1940 World's Fair, but it has been "postponed."

Japanese military leaders in China have been promising an offensive that would end China's resistance as a twenty-sixth centennial offering to the Emperor. But that has not yet come.

Roosevelt Cables Hirohito Greeting

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The State Department announced today that President Roosevelt had congratulated the Emperor of Japan on the 2,600th anniversary of the ascension to the throne of Jimmu Tenno, first Emperor of Nippon and founder of the Japanese Empire.

The President's message said:

"Upon the occasion of this memorable anniversary I am happy to extend my sincere good wishes for the welfare of Your Majesty and your family."

Momentous Decisions Forced Upon Sweden

© International

King Gustaf V Addresses the Riksdag (Parliament) in the Royal Palace in Stockholm

Solemn indeed was the opening by King Gustaf V of the Swedish Riksdag. Was not a neighbor, Finland, at the very moment under Russian invasion? Were not neighbors to the south at war? Was not Swedish trade and supplies in peril? The usual splendor of the occasion was none the less evident, but it seemed to observers that the problems of the times weighed heavily.

King Gustaf mentioned Sweden's desire to give Finland every humanitarian help. At the same time, he said, the Nation must take every step to defend its own independence. He said defense necessities would result in curtailment of social and building programs. At the left of the King are Prince Wilhelm and Prince Bertil. At the right are Prince Carl-Johan and Prince Carl. In the left foreground is Per Albin Hansson, Premier, and in the right foreground, Christian E. Guenther, Foreign Minister.

Norway and Sweden Neutral But Want Finland to Win

By Robert W. Beckman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tension between the Scandinavian states and Soviet Russia has been little relieved by progress of the campaign in Finland. Sweden sees the possibility of being forced eventually to abandon neutrality.

Public opinion in Sweden in regard to its policy in face of Russian pressure is divided. Only recently the former Foreign Minister, Richard Sandler, was applauded in Parliament when he criticized his Government's policy of neutrality in the Finnish war.

Both Norway and Sweden, however, hope to see Finland win the war. They declare that they shall decide for themselves whether aiding Finland constitutes a breach of neutrality. King Gustaf himself has made Sweden's position clear. The roots of its sympathy with Finland are deeply sunk in history. But it knows the danger of defying Russia, and now it is, so to speak, on the spot.

All of Sweden's democratic endeavors are in danger of being engulfed in a totalitarian flood that flows both from the east and south. Its whole policy of spreading peace and well-being among the Scandinavian and Baltic states is at stake. It has exercised influence not so much by overt acts as by example and cultural force. On no occasion in modern times has it either desired to interfere, much less actually interfered, with any legitimate activity of Soviet Russia in the Baltic. Now it must watch Russia and Germany gobbling up a nation here, another there, each day coming closer to the long line of her exposed coast.

Sweden is a capital exporting country. That makes its position noticeably strong. It needs capital neither from Germany nor Russia, even if these countries were able to furnish it. Trade is of far greater concern to Germany than to Sweden. In order to get foreign exchange and raw materials, Germany must find outlet for its export of manufactured goods. The Reich's position is a weak one compared with that of little Sweden.

Trade With Russia Insignificant

Sweden is self-sufficient in regard to foodstuffs, and is obliged only to import from abroad animal feed and agricultural machinery. Its trade with Russia is insignificant. In 1938 it constituted only about 1 per cent of her exports and 0.04 per cent of its imports. But Russia has been dependent often on Swedish goodwill. In March, 1934, Sweden granted the Soviets a credit of 100,000,000 crowns (about $25,000,000) for the purchase of Swedish goods, and accepted as guarantee Soviet Government bonds at 5½ per cent, maturing 1939-1941. What will become of these bonds is indeed a poser.

The economic strength of Sweden is derived greatly from the role played by iron ore and armaments in her exports. It is the world's largest exporter of ore, although France, Russia, and the United States actually produce more. Non-official figures for 1939 show that it exported to Germany 9,000,000 tons of ore, to England 1,000,000 tons. The British have not failed to impress upon the Swedish Government their displeasure at the large, private sales of ore to Germany. But Britain could have received more had it safeguarded its transportation.

In the matter of armaments, Bofors—ranked by many military observers as the foremost munitions plant in the world—supplies most of the armies with one or another type of armament, particularly its newly developed antiaircraft gun. Through private capital sources Bofors became instrumental in building up Finnish armament needs previous to the Russian invasion. Presumably the Finns will still reap some benefit from the large-scale production at Bofors, even if the Swedes themselves take the major portion of the armaments produced.

Position of Denmark

Denmark, curiously enough, is shipping iron ore to two major belligerents, Germany and England. But that is merely a defense measure. The late Alfred Nobel donated millions made on the manufacture of dynamite to peace and humanitarian activities. Bofors, the munitions plant par excellence, gives seven million dollars to art, literature and science. This does not imply that the Swedes are not true to themselves and to their Scandinavian neighbors.

Sweden's foreign policy might be called the isolationist policy of neutrality. For a brief period in the 1920's, when Kreuger spread his financial network over the whole world, Sweden felt it once more counted in world politics. But the Kreuger crash in 1932 broke that bubble of pride, and almost gladly the Swedes went back to attend to their own affairs at home and to continue their cooperative efforts among all the Scandinavian states.

When other countries abandoned the principle of collective security, Sweden redoubled its efforts to tie the four northern states more closely together. By trade agreements and cultural exchanges, it labored to foster friendship and mutual benefits. After the World War it stretched a hand across the Baltic to bring assistance to Estonia and Latvia, where much Swedish blood still flows in the veins of the people. With these it made special trade clearing arrangements in order to increase mutual export and import. It made no alliances with these countries, signed no military pacts, but took every step to foster a free and close relationship.

The three Scandinavian countries remained the only group of nations making concerted effort to practice a policy of neutrality. In 1917 the friendship was further cemented by an intensification of inter-Scandinavian trade, which grew directly out of conferences between the three rulers and their Cabinet Ministers.

Divergences of opinion among the Scandinavian states have of course existed. The League of Nations was for a time a much-mooted question. When Finland signed a nonaggression pact with Russia, and Denmark later signed a similar treaty with Germany, Sweden looked askance at its neighbors, but made no attempt to make its own opinion felt in a disruptive way. But none of these instances have affected the general course toward closer collaboration. Symbolically this culminated last year when the three Scandinavian Kings and the President of Finland met in Stockholm to discuss the grave international problems that had arisen in their own sphere of activity after the beginning of the new war.

The great powers often fail to recognize that Sweden's foreign policy is based on a desire to keep its own as well as its neighbors' integrity intact. Germany interferes with its legitimate commerce on the Baltic, Russia emulates the Nazis, and England exercises at times its pressure politics. But Sweden remains firm, no less so with Berlin than with Moscow or London, and carries on its foreign affairs in its own light under exceptional difficulties.

Japan to Drop Hague Treaty But Plans Talks on Another

TOKYO, Feb. 12 (AP)—Japan disclosed today "necessary steps" had been initiated for ending its arbitration treaty with the Netherlands.

The Foreign Office said both sides had agreed to open conversations, desired by Japan because of its changed attitude towards the World Court.

"The sole purpose of terminating the treaty," a spokesman said, "lies in a desire not to be bound by it in case conversations for treaty revision do not reach a conclusion" by Aug. 11.

That was the date set for termination. The treaty, an accord on judicial settlement, arbitration, and conciliation, was concluded April 19, 1933, and formally ratified Aug. 13, 1935.

The spokesman said "the action has no political significance and does not mean Japan is abrogating the treaty."

Cites "Discrimination"

"However," he added, "certain provisions relating to the World Court, of which Japan is not a member, need technical revision because they are unfair to Japan. Hence, preparations are under way for negotiations."

The Netherlands-Japanese treaty provides for arbitration of disputes through the World Court.

An official of the Netherlands Legation said he did not "believe the treaty termination will be politically important."

He expressed the opinion that The Hague would be willing to agree to revisions regarding the World Court, although "we dislike to see further impairment of the Court's prestige."

The negotiations probably will be conducted at The Hague, seat of the Court as well as of the Netherlands Government.

No cases have arisen yet under the agreement, one of a group between Japan and the Netherlands regulating commerce, navigation, and consular officials.

The treaty, actually a friendship pact, stipulated it was to run for five years with automatic renewal if there were no notice of termination. Either nation was privileged to end it on six months' notice.

Japan has a similar treaty with Switzerland, but has not indicated plans to terminate that.

Technical Adjustments

"Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations and change of her relations to the World Court," a Foreign Office statement said, "have caused her to consider necessary some technical adjustments of the treaty. . . ."

It added that "the Government is earnestly desirous of completing quickly conversations on treaty revision and of concluding a new treaty before invalidation" of the existing one.

A treaty protocol, the statement said, provides that should Japan's attitude toward the World Court change, Japanese-Netherlands negotiations should be begun for the "purpose of examining whether it is necessary to revise provisions of the treaty" concerning the Court.

Japan withdrew formally from the League of Nations in 1935 and a year later issued a statement saying it no longer would deal officially with the World Court.

Another Treaty

THE HAGUE, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Netherlands and Japanese governments hope to open negotiations soon on a new treaty to replace the treaty of arbitration and conciliation which Japan has terminated, officials said today.

Government circles asserted that no political importance was attached to Tokyo's termination of the treaty.

A communiqué stated that Japan was not renewing the pact, signed April 19, 1933, in view of its withdrawal from the League of Nations and its contact with the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

The Court figures in the present treaty, which automatically would have been extended for five years unless one of the parties cancelled before Aug. 12, 1940.

Anti-Gossip Drive Planned in Britain

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Because valuable information has leaked out to Germany, Scotland Yard is co-operating with the Secret Service Division of the War Office in a determined anti-gossip drive against women spies.

The British reported today that a few of the 36,000 German-born women in Britain have been arrested under wartime defense regulations and others are being watched in belief some may be enemy agents.

Naval, military and air commanding officers have been instructed to hold anti-gossip parades emphasizing the dangers of talking to unknown women, mostly in the London area.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain last week said the Government was considering a bill for imposing the death penalty for permitting information to leak out. In addition, stricted supervision of all aliens, friendly as well as enemy, is believed to be planned by the Government.

Reich Aryanizing Its Protectorate

PRAGUE, German Bohemia (AP)—A series of regulations aimed at Aryanizing the economic life of Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate, was issued Feb. 10 by Baron Constantine von Neurath, Reich's Protector.

Under one decree Jews can be forbidden ownership of textile, shoe and leather retail stores, and also to work as house-to-house salesmen.

Under another order all Jewish businessmen, including tradesmen, must register their property by March 14.

An additional decree prohibited the sale by Jews of gold, silver, or plantinum objects, pearls or precious stones without official permission. A special firm is to be established to which Jews may sell such goods.

Reds Using Flaming Naphtha And Steel Shields in Attack

ON THE MANNERHEIM LINE, SUMMA SECTOR, Finland, Feb. 12 (AP)—Tanks which throw flaming naptha and steel shields which are pushed ahead by the infantry are two of the latest war weapons the Russian Army has thrown into its great offensive here on the Karelian Isthmus, but apparently the Mannerheim Line is still intact.

These armored shields, one of which was brought out for our examination, are not more than two feet high and are shaped like a snowplow with a hole in the apex for a rifle.

The Russians crawled on the ground behind the shields. Some came close to the Finnish lines last night and the Finnish tropps went out to meet them. Many of the Russian shields have been captured and now top the Finnish trenches for protection, officers said.

Some of the shields, of large size, were used for heavy and light machine guns. Others, fastened on skis, protected the sleds on which the Soviet infantrymen rode into battle.

Tankmen Efficient

Throwing back the Russian infantry was easy and the Soviet artillery was for the most part highly inaccurate, the Finns said, but the tankmen were highly trained and difficult to combat.

Although many tanks were captured the Russians within and the men riding on top and in the sleds behind were "very brave," Finnish officers declared.

The offensive, in which infantry, artillery, tanks, armored sleds and planes have played a part, is not yet ended, but certainly Russian attempts to blast a way through the Isthmus fortifications by surprise attacks on the south end of the line have fallen short.

During the past 18 hours on the Summa front, which has been the focal point of the Russian assaults, there were no indications of a Finnish retreat or of plans to retreat.

Instead, there have been several counterattacks. Moreover, the intensity of Soviet infantry activity has been diminished in maneuvers to the east and west of Summa proper, and Finnish officers believe that unless reinforcements appear the Russians cannot continue on the offensive much longer.

Shells Fall Rapidly

From a point within one and one-half miles of Summa village artillery shells of 3 to 12-inch caliber fell at the rate of 20 or more a minute.

The heavy Russian artillery situated far behind the lines was described as not very effective, but some lighter guns were brought to the very front to "improve the aim."

During the heaviest fighting, upwards of 170 planes supported the Soviet artillery and by smoke signals attempted to direct the firing.

The Russians meanwhile claim to have captured 16 Finnish fortifications in artillery and infantry fighting on the Karelian Isthmus. The Red Army said the fortifications included eight iron and concrete artillery forts.

Few From Britain

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Finnish Legation, whichc is assisting British volunteers to go to Finland, said today that only a small number had enlisted so far. The Legation indicated that these men probably would leave secretly soon.

Most of those applying at the Legation were said to be adventurous youths or men too old or for other reasons unable to get into the British service.

The scale of present enlistments was said to be too small to encourage prospects for a big volunteer expedition from here.

Hungarian Help

ROUEN, France, Feb. 12 (AP)—A contingent of 150 Hungarian volunteers for service in Finland passed through here today en route to Helsingfors. They carried their own equipment.

U. S. Women Send £5,000 In Gifts to British Navy

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—A naval spokesman announced today that American women in New York and Washington have sent the British Navy a variety of articles valued at £5,000. The goods included knitted goods, games, and books.

BURBERRY OVERCOATS

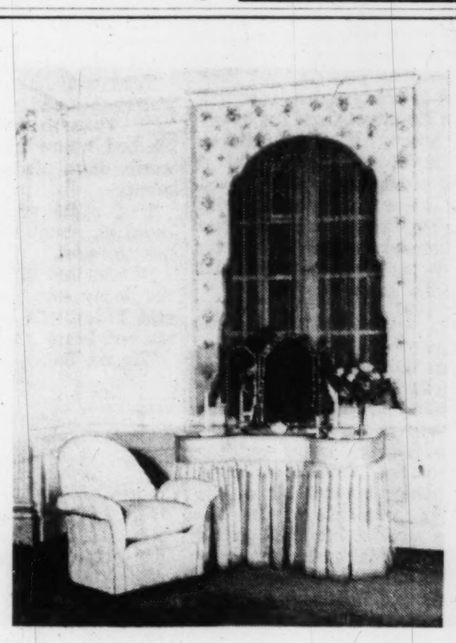
are designed to meet every occasion that calls for a topcoat, *irrespective of weather changes*. A smart, practical coat for Town wear and a warm, comfortable overcoat for travelling or the country.

Quality Is the Secret

The finest wool materials—the most efficient system of proofing — the highest skilled workmanship — all combine to produce the Burberry coat, which gives double service — overcoat and weatherproof in one garment.

Illustrations on overcoat styles together with patterns of exclusive Burberry cloths and prices sent on request. Please mention C.S.M.

BURBERRYS Ltd. HAYMARKET LONDON, S.W.1



New Possessions or a New Setting for your Old Possessions

Harvey Nichols have an understanding way of giving a distinguished yet friendly atmosphere to your rooms. At any time, if you are planning new curtains, chairs or carpets, we will be pleased to give estimates.

Harvey Nichols & Co., Ltd., S. W. 1 Telephone Sloane 3440

Harvey Nichols of Knightsbridge

TO KEEP YOUR CLOTHES IN PERFECT CONDITION CONSULT S.L. DRY CLEANING & DYEING SERVICE

10, OLD TOWN, CLAPHAM, S.W.4. PHONE: MACAULAY 3333

PROMPT COLLECTION · QUALITY WORKMANSHIP REASONABLE CHARGES.

BRANCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT LONDON

PARTRIDGE & COOPER LIMITED

Printers and Manufacturing Stationers

Orders for Private or Commercial Stationery executed with dispatch at competitive prices

191-192 Fleet Street, E. C. 4
22 Broadway, Westminster, S. W. 1
LONDON, ENGLAND

RUSSELL & BROMLEY

EXCLUSIVE HIGH GRADE SHOES

Branches at:

Bedford	Leytonstone
Broadstairs	Margate
Bromley	Ryde
Chichester	St. Leonards
Clacton	Sevenoaks
Croydon	Southampton
Ealing	Streatham
Eastbourne	Torquay
Guildford	Tunbridge Wells
Herne Bay	Winchester, etc.

Cobblestone and Quorn

LEAVE WINTER BEHIND— AT ELYS of Wimbledon

Spring FASHION AND FABRIC SHOW THIS WEEK!

LONDON COME TO MAGGY FRANCKEN FOR PHOTOGRAPHS

MINIATURES · FRAMES Etc.

134 BROMPTON ROAD S.W.3

TELEPHONE—KENSINGTON 4814

Buy Furs Now!!!

Purchase your Furs from us and save money. Every Coat, Cape, Stole or Tie is fashionable and reliable yet prices are extraordinarily moderate.

FUR COATS from 10 Gns.
SILVER OR CROSS FOXES from 7 Gns.
FUR COATEES from 6 Gns.
SILVER FOX CAPES from 10 Gns.

We specialize in Cleaning, Renovating and Remodelling. Estimates free. Illustrated Catalogue on request.

West Central Fur Stores

STUART HYMAN Managing Director

74, OXFORD ST. LONDON, W.1.

(One minute from Tottenham Court Road Tube Station)

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Floppy Ears and Whiskers

By Carolyn Haywood

Illustrated by the Author

Timothy Edward was six years old. He was named Timothy after his great-grandfather Baker and Edward after his great-grandfather Robinson. Great-grandfather Baker always called him Timothy and great-grandfather Robinson always called him Edward, but everybody else called him Teddy.

Teddy had a little sister who was five years old. Her name was Sarah Elizabeth. She was named Sarah after her great-grandmother Baker and Elizabeth after her great-grandmother Robinson, but everybody called her Babs because she was the baby.

Teddy and Babs lived in a big city that was full of high buildings very close together. They lived with their Daddy and Mother in a big building that, Teddy said, wasn't so very high. Babs said, "No, but it isn't so very low." It was called an apartment house.

Teddy and Babs didn't live in the whole house but in a little part of it behind a door that had "11 A" painted on the outside; "11" meant that it was on the eleventh floor and "A" meant that the Robinsons lived there and not in "11 B" where Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins lived and not in "11 C" where Miss Horner lived.

James or Bill

When Teddy and Babs wanted to go out to play they had to push a button in the wall between two doors in the hall. Then they would wait and watch the hand on the clock over the door. It moved slowly; "1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11," they would say. Then the door would open and there was the elevator to carry them down to the ground.

Sometimes it was James who ran the elevator and sometimes it was Bill. Teddy and Babs would say, "Hello, James," or "Hello, Bill," and the elevator boys would say, "Hello, Teddy and Babs."

The boys were always glad to see Teddy and Babs, but they were never glad to see what Teddy and Babs had with them, for they always had their tricycles or their scooters or their skates. Sometimes Teddy had his express wagon and Babs had her doll-coach and all of these things took up a great deal of room in the elevator. Teddy and Babs thought it was a nuisance too, and they wished that they could leave all of their playthings downstairs right by the front door. Daddy said, "That wouldn't do at all," and Mother said that was the trouble with living in an apartment house.

Teddy and Babs didn't have any yard to play in, but they played in a big square that was across the street from the apartment house. All of the children who lived in the apartment houses around the square played there. It was a pretty square with cement walks and trees and grass and flower-beds and a fountain with a pool where they could float little boats.

In the Square

There was a statue of a billy-goat in the square too. He was made of bronze. Every day Teddy and Babs climbed upon his back and took a make-believe ride. The billy-goat's horns and the top of his head shone like a bright new penny because all of the children who played in the square stroked him and patted him, and this made him very shiny in the patted places.

Teddy and Babs rode their tricycles on the cement walks, but they couldn't run on the grass or climb the trees or pick the flowers or go wading in the pool, and these were the things Teddy and Babs wanted very much to do. They wanted to almost as much as they wanted a puppy dog to play with, but Daddy said you couldn't have a dog in an apartment.

One day Teddy had a new boat. It was a sail-boat. It was bright green on the outside and bright yellow on the inside, and it had a mast with two little white sails. There was a tiny red flag flying from the top of the mast. Teddy thought it was the most beautiful boat he had ever seen. He sat on the side of the pool and floated the boat, but there wasn't any breeze to move it across the pool. Teddy leaned over and blew the little boat. Away she went!

When the boat stopped he leaned over farther and blew her again. She sailed farther away. All the children stopped to look at Teddy's boat. This made Teddy feel very proud. He wanted his boat to go faster so he leaned way over the side of the pool and blew as hard as he could. He blew so hard that he lost his balance and "Ker-Flop!" went Teddy over the side of the pool right into the water.

"Oh! Oh!" shouted all of the children.

"Oh! Oh!" cried Babs, jumping up and down. "Teddy fell in! Teddy fell in!"

A little red and white spaniel and a little brindle Scottie dog began to bark very loud. They ran up and down and barked and barked.

Michael, the Policeman

Michael, the policeman, came running from the other side of the square. When he saw Teddy sitting in the pool, he cried, "Now, now, I'll get you out. You're not hurt a bit, but sure you do look wet. Haven't I told you to be careful when you float those boats?"

Michael lifted Teddy out of the pool and squeezed some of the water out of his little trousers and sweater.

"Sure, if it hadn't been for the little dog calling me," said Michael, "I shouldn't have heard you."

All the children came running to the pool. They watched Michael take off his big coat and wrap it around Teddy. Then the policeman picked him up and carried him across the street into the apartment house. Babs ran after him carrying the little sailboat. When they stepped into the elevator, Bill said, "What happened, Teddy?"

Michael said, "Man overboard, that's all."

"Teddy blew too hard," said Babs.

Teddy didn't say anything.

When Michael handed him over to his mother, Mrs. Robinson thanked the policeman again and again. Michael said he was glad he happened to be near by and he didn't care if his coat was a little damp.

Spaniel or Scottie?

Teddy's mother took off his wet clothes and gave him a hot bath. Then she tucked him in his bed where it was nice and warm. Soon Teddy was sound asleep.

That night at dinner Daddy heard all about how Teddy fell into the pool.

"It was that little spaniel with the floppy ears that saved me," said Teddy. "He barked so loud Michael heard him."

"No, no, Teddy, it was the Scottie dog. He barked much louder."

"No, it wasn't," said Teddy, "it was the little spaniel."

"I ought to know," said Babs. "I was on the outside. You were in the water and you couldn't hear."

"Yes, I could," replied Teddy. "We'll have a little dog some day, won't we, Daddy?"

"Some day," said Daddy, "when we live on a farm."

"It will be a spaniel, with floppy ears, won't it, Daddy?" said Teddy.

"Ah, no, Daddy," said Babs. "I want a little Scottie dog. Scottie dogs have such nice whiskers."

"We'll see," said Daddy; "we'll see when we live on a farm."

"Oh, Daddy!" cried the children, "let's live on a farm."

"Yes," said Mother, "let's."

One day Daddy came home from the office early. His face was all shiny with a surprise. "Pack up your overalls," he shouted; "we are moving to a farm."

"Where there is grass and trees to climb?" cried Teddy.

"And flowers to pick and chickens and little pigs?" asked Babs.

"And a house with a front door to leave the toys beside?" asked Mother.

"Yes, yes," cried Daddy, "and a farmer who lives in the house across the road to do the farming."

"Will there be a Scottie dog?" asked Babs.

"No, there will be a spaniel with floppy ears, won't there, Daddy?" said Teddy.

"Now that is one thing I forgot to find out," answered Daddy.

At last the day came when Teddy and Babs and their Mother and Daddy rode down in the elevator for the last time. They were off to the farm. They drove in Daddy's car—miles and miles out into the country.

Finally they reached the farm. The house stood on the side of a hill with the grass rolling down to a meadow. The grass was green and velvety smooth. The children ran on it shouting with glee.

"I'm going to climb that apple tree this afternoon," said Teddy.

"Urf, urf!" came a sharp bark from the house and down the hill to the children scampered a red-and-white spaniel puppy.

"Oh!" cried Teddy, as he took the puppy in his arms, "I told you it would be a spaniel. Look at his floppy ears."

Babs looked at the puppy. He was sweet and soft and silky and his big brown eyes were sad. But she did so want a Scottie. Bab's eyes were as sad as the puppy's and two big tears began to roll down her cheeks.

"Yip, yip!" came another sharp bark and down the hill rushed a little brindle Scottie. Babs jumped up and caught the puppy. She held him close to her cheek. She loved his rough coat. "My Scottie dog!" she said, "my Scottie dog with whiskers!"

Guests

I like to eat my bread and milk
Out where the hungry sun
Dips golden fingers in my bowl;
Where pigeons one by one
Fly down from off the greenhouse roof
And strut up close to me,
And cock their heads as if to say,
"We've come to stay for tea."

OMA OLNA MARTIN

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

KOHAHNA for GIRLS

In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan
RIDING, TENNIS, ARCHERY
GOLF, BADMINTON, ART, DRAMATICS
CANOEING, SAILING, SWIMMING.
Girls 7 - 18. Booklet.
MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
5561 CHAMBERLAIN ST. LOUIS, MO.
For girls from homes of Monitor readers

Making New Friends

Our Mail Bag

Girls and boys who have been watching for opportunities to write letters to other children who read this page, will find in this column several invitations to correspond.

Here, girls and boys, are some letters from other children who read this page and would like to correspond with you. Choose those you would like to have for new friends, write your letters and send them along to us to be forwarded. At the end of this column you will find several paragraphs explaining how to start a correspondence.

Here's hoping you will make many happy, new friendships!

Grand Rapids, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with a boy in South America. I am ten years old. I play the violin in the school orchestra. My sports are baseball, football, ice skating, swimming. I like to read The Christian Science Monitor.

Yours truly,
David DeV.

Gary, Indiana

Dear Editor:

I like The Christian Science Monitor very much. I like music, drawing and reading. I would enjoy corresponding with girls about nine or ten years of age from any part of the world, especially from foreign countries as I like collecting the different stamps.

Your friend,
Doris M.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I am ten years of age. I should like to correspond with a boy about my age in a foreign country, preferably Holland, England, Sweden, or France. I like to play the piano and ice skate. I also like to build airplanes.

Yours truly,
Manley E.

Whitman, Mass.

Dear Editor:

I am a boy of nine years of age. My mother gets The Christian Science Monitor every day. I want to correspond with a boy of nine or ten years of age.

Your friend,
Daniel B.

A Reminder

Girls and boys who write to ask that their names be published in the Mail Bag list should give the name and address of the person in their family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names published is accorded to children in the homes of subscribers to this newspaper.

Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with a girl from any part of the world. I am seven years old and interested in sports. My hobbies are drawing, cooking and reading. I enjoy reading The Christian Science Monitor very much.

Yours very truly,
Lilamae Z.

River Forest, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I am a boy nine years old. I like to make model airplanes. I like listening to the radio. I would like to get acquainted with a boy of my age in England.

Your friend,
Robert S.

Kalamazoo, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I wonder if it would be possible if you could put my name in The Christian Science Monitor Mail Bag. I just love to read letters and write them. My hobbies are making doll clothes, drawing, playing tennis, and many other things. I would like to hear from people in Mexico, Switzerland, California and South America, or any other part of America. I am nine and a half years old.

Yours truly,
Lola M.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Balloons Are Lovely

I think that balloons are
The lovliest things,
All dancing and bobbing
On sticks, or on strings;
But I do wish that someone
Would find how to stop
The way balloons suddenly
Burst with a POP!

CLARA BELL THURSTON

Some News About Prizes

By Peter White

We hope you have noticed that, for the New Year, we have made the special prize for the best paper by girls and boys under eight a regular award. The little fellows send in their papers so faithfully every month, that we felt they should be rewarded by having a special place in the contest.

This first regular award for "under eights" goes to Rawleigh Ralls, III, seven, of Norman, Oklahoma, for a good paper on "Further Adventures of Hari and Bolo," by Rose Fyleman. His prize is "Adventures of the Little Wooden Horse," by Ursula Moray Williams, an enchanting story of a little horse with a red saddle and blue stripes. Here is Rawleigh's essay:

A Good Story

I like the "Adventures of Hari and Bolo" because it teaches me to stay home. Louise ran away and some robbers caught her and took some jewels from her. All of them went to look for her. They found no one but the man that owned the farm. They got in the cart and drove to the cave.

When Hari walked quietly up to the cave he didn't find anything. But when he walked back to the cart he heard voices and footsteps in the cave. He hung the horn on the wall of the cave. Then when they came out he started blowing the horn and the men went running as fast as they could because when he blew the horn it sounded like a lion roaring, and they thought it was. One robber said to the other to hide behind trees or anything they could see to hide behind.

They went back to the woods. Then after they sat down Arnold, the horse, suddenly saw smoke rising in the air and they all started sniffing. Hari said it was probably a forest fire. Then he put on the thinking cap and this is what he thought:

"To clear out a space so the fire would not harm them." It was lucky for Hari to find the thinking cap. When he puts on the thinking cap he thinks of good ways to capture the robbers.

Hari makes me think of Pinocchio except Pinocchio has a long nose, about four inches long. Hari is more neatly dressed than Pinnochio.

We make Special Mention of Diana Lee Gust, six, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who sent in a good paper on the same story.

The award in the older group goes to Billy Dick Lee, eight, of Springfield, Illinois, for a good paper on "Roly-Poly Meets a Monkey." His prize is "Pedro's Coconut Skates," by Esther Wood, a tale of a little boy who lived in a Filipino village, rode on a water buffalo and climbed a coconut tree. We think Billy Dick will like the story and the pictures. Here is his essay:

Roly-Poly and Panzee

I liked the story of "Roly-Poly Meets a Monkey." Panzee, the monkey, was throwing coconuts and hit Roly-Poly, the baby elephant, who with his mother was going to the river to bathe.

Roly-Poly's mother saw Panzee and told him it was naughty to do it and asked him how he would like to have three coconuts fall on him. Panzee just laughed and threw down another.

At the river Roly-Poly met Rubadub, the baby Hippopotamus, and Rhino.

In the meanwhile Panzee was showing off by swinging from branch to branch. She took an extra long swing and missed the branch and landed right on Mrs. Rhino's back. Mrs. Rhino was running so fast that she didn't notice Panzee. Mrs. Rhino plunged right into the river and under the water. Panzee gave a long screech. Roly-Poly saved Panzee by seizing her with his trunk. Roly-Poly offered to teach Panzee to swim, but she said no.

After the rest had their swim, Roly-Poly's mother called them to tea. Roly-Poly told Panzee to climb on his back and he would take her home. Then he asked Panzee to come to tea with them. Panzee was very pleased and said she was sorry she threw the coconuts.

We make Special Mention of Billy Winks, nine, who sent in a good paper on "Further Adventures of Hari and Bolo."

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

SEA PINES "SPRITES"

Junior Unit of Sea Pines Camp on Cape Cod
Boys and girls (5-11) have their own beach and activities. Specially-trained counselors. Swimming, riding, dancing, dramatics, music, art. Salt water beach. 100 acres of pines. Senior Camp for older girls. Guest house for parents. Write for booklets.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

Flute Players' Hundredth Concert—Hemingway Play Opens Tonight

Georges Laurent Honored; Musical Director 19 Years

By L. A. Sloper

The Boston Flute Players' Club gave its first concert on March 6, 1921, in the gallery of the Boston Art Club. It gave its one-hundredth yesterday afternoon in the Empire Ballroom of the Hotel Vendome.

In honor of the occasion, Malcolm Lang, president of the club, presented a silver plate to Georges Laurent, its musical director throughout its 19 years, with a few words of graceful tribute to his musicianship and his taste as a program maker. Mr. Laurent in reply modestly thanked the officers and members of the club for their support, and the fellow members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra who have been the principal performing artists.

Thus, with simple dignity, was celebrated a chamber music record for which it would probably be difficult to find a parallel. Through fat years and lean, the Flute Players, under Mr. Laurent's leadership, have held to a high standard of performance and of interest. They must have played hundreds of works which but for them would have gone unheard publicly in Boston. Among these works have been contemporary novelties, and revivals of rarely heard compositions of former periods, chosen with the greatest catholicity of taste. The club also has called famous composers and distinguished artists, individuals and groups, to its concerts.

* * *

Supported by subscription and by sale of tickets, the club has made and filled a unique niche in the musical life of the city. Its activities are not restricted to a few lovers of chamber music, for its ranks are open to the public, and tickets may be bought by non-members at the door. It is pleasant to think that its concerts are likely to be continued indefinitely along the same lines.

Yesterday's program may be taken as typical. It opened with Mozart's Oboe Quartet and closed with Chausson's Piano Quartet. Mr. Laurent played the Minuet from Gluck's "Orpheus" (in memory of Frederick H. Mills, founder and former secretary of the club), and took part in Roussel's Andante and Scherzo for flute and piano and in Vittorio Rieti's Sonata for flute, oboe, bassoon, and piano. Jesús María Sanromá played piano pieces by Albéniz, Infante, and Falla. The other artists were Gaston Elcus, violinist, Jean Lefranc, violist, Alfred Zighera, cellist, Fernand Gillet, oboist, and Raymond Allard, bassoonist—all members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

* * *

The sensitive musicianship of Mr. Laurent and the beauty of his flute tone were charmingly displayed in the Gluck Minuet, and in the Roussel item his virtuosity was conspicuously manifested. Mr. Elcus likewise revealed his expertness and his musical qualities, particularly in the Mozart, and Mr. Sanromá distinguished himself again in the widely diverse styles he was called upon to compass.

The most delectable item of the program was the Rieti Sonata, which had been played twice before by the same artists, but which I was hearing for the first time. Its Allegretto cleverly imitates a hand organ, its third movement is full of sly humor, and even its central section, though marked Adagio doloroso, cannot help being bright. The piece has a wit and a charm more French than Italian in character, and most welcome.

The audience, which was of good size, obviously enjoyed both the music of the afternoon and the participation in an event of significance in the musical history of Boston.

Vandamm Studio

Franchot Tone and Katherine Locke

In the Theater Guild production of "The Fifth Column" opening tonight at the Colonial.

'Fifth Column' at Colonial; Three Shows Due Next Week

The fourth of the subscription plays offered by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society will begin a fortnight's engagement tonight at the Colonial Theater. The play, "The Fifth Column," by Ernest Hemingway, is his first full length dramatic effort.

The acting version has been prepared by Benjamin Glazer, who adapted Ferenc Molnár's "Lilion" for a previous Guild production. The cast includes Franchot Tone, Katherine Locke, Lenore Ulrich, Lee J. Cobb, Arnold Moss, Hilda Bruce, Don Morrison, Harry Bellaver, A. J. Herbert, and Charles Jordan. The production has been directed by Lee Strasberg under the supervision of Theresa Helburn and Lawrence Langner. Settings were designed by Howard Bay. The curtain will rise at 8:30.

* * *

Huston Play Next Week

Three shows are now scheduled to arrive next Monday. One of these, "A Passenger to Bali," with Walter Huston heading a cast that includes Colin Keith-Johnston, William Harrigan, and Cecil Humphreys, is due at the Shubert. The play opened Thursday in New Haven. It is the work of Ellis St. Joseph, and has been staged by John Huston against settings by Lawrence L. Goldwasser.

* * *

Miss Skinner's Week

On the same evening Cornelia Otis Skinner begins her engagement of a week at the Wilbur with three of her monodramas: "Edna His Wife" on every evening except Tuesday, and also at the Wednesday matinee; "The Loves of Charles II" preceded by three modern character sketches on Tuesday, Feb. 20; "The Empress Eugenie," preceded by three sketches, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 24. Box office sale begins Thursday, and tickets for the Monday and Tuesday performances, which are being sponsored by the Boston League of Women Voters, may also be purchased from League members.

* * *

"Margin for Error"

Third in the list of prospects for next Monday is "Margin for Error," the latest work of Clare Booth, who has been represented previously on the stage in Boston by "The Women" and "Kiss the Boys Goodbye."

"Margin for Error" comes to the Plymouth for an engagement of two weeks. The cast includes Doris Dudley, Kurt Matsch, Sheldon Leonard, Morgan Farley, Alexander Clark, Don Terry, and C. E. Smith. Otto L. Preminger directed the production. The play is a "satirical melodrama" in which a German consul, guarded by a Jewish policeman, is murdered in the consulate library during the first act. The second act is concerned with the solution of the homicide. The play opened in New York early in November, where it is still being done by another company.

* * *

Booking Prospects

Further ahead the engagements in prospect for Boston include the following:

Feb. 26—"The Little Foxes" at the Colonial as the fifth in the Theater Guild and American Theater Society list. The play, by Lillian Hellman, ran for nearly a year in New York. Tullulah Bankhead heads the cast.

Feb. 26—"A Night at the Folies Bergere" at the Boston Opera House, with Imogene Coca as one of the principal entertainers.

March 8 — "Higher and Higher"—Musical comedy by Richard Rodgers, Lorenz Hart, and Gladys Hurlbut, with Jack Haley, Shirley Ross, and Marta Eggert, produced by Dwight Deere Wiman. Date for premiere changed from Thursday, March 7, to Friday of the same week.

De Bellis Studios

Dorothy Maynor

To sing with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Pension Fund Concert Sunday afternoon, Feb. 25.

Holmes in Sweden

Another Burton Holmes travelogue series came to a close Saturday at Symphony Hall when a large audience turned out to join the veteran globe-trotter in a tour of Sweden. This wasn't the first time that Mr. Holmes had taken his Boston followers to Sweden and for that reason the lecture was entitled "More About Sweden."

The journey started with the usual shipboard festivities and the meeting of the captain and fellow passengers. The first Swedish city to be visited was Gothenburg, second largest city in the country, where modernistic art and architecture were shown. The trip to Stockholm was through the lovely Göta Canal that twists its placid way across fertile farmlands.

Mr. Holmes and his party were astounded at the modern housing which Sweden is providing. From the many fine pictures shown of these developments America could well take a few lessons in housing from Sweden. There were pictures, too, showing operation of co-operatives.

A short visit was made to Gardiosa, where Colonel Lindbergh's grandfather lived. Sweden's countryside, with its grazing cattle, brilliantly colored flower beds, well-cultivated gardens, and trim houses, was shown by slides colored by Mildred Petry. Festivals in various towns, church-goers in native costumes, and country dances were shown at length in black-and-white movies.

News of the Stage

New York

With "The Unconquered," opening at the Biltmore Theater, Tuesday evening, George Abbott today started rehearsals of "Goodbye in the Night," his fifth production of the season. This is a new mystery melodrama by Jerome Mayer. Mary Mason, Edith Van Cleve, and Marilyn Erskine—Abbott veterans all—will play important roles. "Goodbye in the Night" will have a one-week pre-Broadway engagement at the Maryland Theater, Baltimore, beginning on March 4.

* * *

The Players Guild has announced the opening of the American Apprentice Theater, with headquarters at 145 West Forty-Fifth Street. According to its director, Virginia Vogt, the purpose of the Apprentice Theater is to provide, without tuition, theater training and experience for those with ability but now without adequate facilities for developing their talents. The opening of the spring term is announced for March 1, and registration begins Wednesday, Feb. 14. Instructors are contributing their services, but nominal fees will be charged to defray operating costs, according to the announcement.

* * *

Labor Stage announces that three new members have been added to the cast of "New Pins and Needles," at the Windsor Theater. They are Don Meyer and Waldo Castellano, former Los Angeles garment workers, and Herman Abrams, from Chicago. Messrs. Meyer and Castellano are from a Pacific Coast version of "Pins and Needles." Mr. Meyer is currently playing Al Eben's role in "The International Situation." Mr. Eben is on temporary leave of absence from the cast.

* * *

Raúl Pène du Bois, currently represented on Broadway by the costumes and scenery for "Two for the Show" and "Du Barry Was a Lady," has been engaged to design costumes and scenery for Billy Rose's "Aquacade" of 1940, at the World's Fair. The "Aquacade" will open on May 11, the first day of the Fair. Mr. du Bois was responsible for the decor of last year's water carnival.

* * *

Owen Davis has completed a new mystery play based on "The Norths Meet Murder," a novel by Frances and Richard Lockridge, which in turn was based on 40 stories by Mr. Lockridge that appeared in The New Yorker.

Tentative arrangements are also being made for presentation of a dramatization based on "My Sister Eileen" by Ruth McKenney, which appeared in The New Yorker.

* * *

Broadway has, with the beginning of this week, 19 legitimate attractions—a pretty sparse array. Mr. Abbott will increase the total to 20 with "The Unconquered" tomorrow night.

* * *

The Finnish Relief Fund benefited to the extent of some $25,000 by the week's performance of "The Taming of the Shrew," which the Lunts put on at the Alvin Theater, beginning last Monday. This week, the following Finnish Relief benefits will be held: Monday, "Life With Father," at the Empire Theater; Wednesday matinee, "Du Barry Was a Lady," at the Forty-sixth Street Theater; Sunday night, "The Time of Your Life," at the Guild Theater.

* * *

Harold Orlob, who produced the movie version of "One Third of a Nation" last season, announces that he is going to put on a "comedy with songs" from his own pen. The production will require an acting band leader and a band of 20 girls.

* * *

After a Florida vacation, Milton Berle returned to the cast of "See My Lawyer" this afternoon for a special matinee at the Biltmore Theater . . . Louis Simon, formerly production manager for the New York State Federal Theater, will serve in a similar capacity for "Another Sun," the Dorothy Thompson-Fritz Kortner comedy drama which Cheryl Crawford is presenting at the National Theater on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, with Hans Jaray, Celeste Holme, and Herbert Rudley in leading roles . . . Otis Skinner sailed last Friday for a 40-day South American cruise. . . . The Group Theater's "Night Music," by Clifford Odets, now in Boston, will reach the Broadhurst Theater, here, on Feb. 22.

At Grace Horne Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

Prescott Jones and Richard Bassett will exhibit pictures at the Grace Horne Galeries, 71 Newbury Street, through Feb. 17.

Mr. Jones has worked diligently for years with water color. He has avoided the cliches which are commonly accepted among water colorists. The pictures in this exhibition show how he embarks upon complicated compositions, searching for the best way to co-ordinate and harmonize materials. There are pictures of a coast-guard station, the Esplanade in winter, a Rockport quarry, a street in South Boston. The artist keeps reaching out for new possibilities in composition. And yet, somehow he seems his best when he is content with a less crowded theme; when he lets sentiment influence the tones and brushwork. We are thinking of such pictures as "The Pear Tree" and "Four Corners," which are among the most smoothly expressed and the most touching of his themes.

Richard Bassett's pictures are painted in oil. Oddly enough they remind us of water color because of the fluid manner in which the pigment is applied. Mr. Bassett puts his impressions of Boston on the canvas—the Metropolitan Coal Wharf, freight yards, the rooftops of Beacon Hill, Tech demolition, the Mystic River. He sees the views in a personal way, rather wistfully. He uses a subdued and almost neutral palette, handicapping himself virtually for any dramatic or decorative effect. But he deserves admiration for his unaffected simplicity, and for ignoring any of the devices that may be used to attract and hold attention. The convases grow on one, and the special quality of atmosphere toward which he strives becomes more impressive. Most typical of his pictorial temperament is "University in Panorama," in which a view of Harvard University is perceived through the weather boards of a fence, across a marshy field.

* * *

American Prints

Forty prints depicting American scenes are to be on view at Robinson Hall, Harvard, through Feb. 19. They were selected by the Museum of Modern Art, New York, for a traveling exhibition.

It has become fairly common practice today for American painters to turn occasionally to graphic art. Lithography appears to be their favorite medium and they manage to say a good deal in terms of the graded black and white. Lithography is closest to tonal quality. Our artists go out into the country or they tread the city streets seeking material, and they find it in abundance. In the print they are privileged to be more informal, more personal, more casual than is permissible in a large painted picture. They point a moral, poke fun, grow poetic as they choose. The pictures add up to an interesting commentary upon American life.

There are, of course, etchers and wood-engravers who are circumscribed more by the nature of their respective mediums. Yet we are impressed by the manner in which each craftsman adapts himself to the medium giving expression to his thought in a concise and eloquent manner. Of interest in this exhibition are the diversity of methods employed. What a difference there is between the dramatic intensity of William Gropper's "Sweatshop," and Stuart Davis' "Barber Shop"; Niles Spencer's "White Factory" in its calculated abstraction makes Marin's "Woolworth" seem very trifling and invertebrate. Included besides are prints by Edward Hopper, Vanda Gag, Adolf Dehn, Yashuo Kuniyoshi, Ernest Fiene, "Pop" Hart and others.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Clifford Odets

Author of "Night Music," new play at the Shubert Theater

Music Notes

The Griller Quartet, which made its American debut last year, will play for the first time in Boston Thursday evening, Feb. 15, as the third event of the Aaron Richmond Jordan Hall Chamber Music Series, arranged with the co-operation of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. The personnel of the Griller Quartet consists of Sidney Griller, first violinist; Jack O'Brien, second violinist; Philip Burton, violist; Colin Hampton, cellist. The assisting artist will be the Boston pianist, Felix Fox. The program: Quarter in E flat, Op. 33, No. 2, Haydn; Pianoforte Quintet Franck; Quartet in E flat, Op. 127, Beethoven.

* * *

Zighera Orchestra

When the Zighera Chamber Orchestra, under Bernard Zighera, gives the third and final concert of its 1940 series in Jordan Hall on Monday evening, March 11, the assisting artists wil be Ethel Bartlett and Ray Robertson, duo-pianists.

The Boston String Quartet

In the newly completed Museum Room of the New England Conservatory of Music last night, the Boston String Quartet (Harrison Keller, Alfred Krips, Georges Fourel, and Alfred Zighera) gave the second of a series of programs devoted to the more intimate forms of chamber music. The program included Quincy Porter's Quartet No. 3, the Mozart Quartet in C major, K. 465, and the Brahms Quintet for strings, Op. 111, in which Dean Porter was the assisting viola player.

The Museum Room, which houses the valuable collection of ancient instruments owned by the Conservatory, is not large; the listener therefore gains an impression of unusual vitality in the performance of music for quartet. Yet the tone, despite the rather close quarters, was remarkably free from rasp. Many interesting inner voices were brought into prominence.

It was unfortunate that circumstances denied this commentator an opportunity to hear all of the quartet by Mr. Porter. It was possible, however, to recognize good workmanship and a closely written quartet of considerable vitality.

The Mozart quartet was characterized by greater vigor than elegance. There seemed also a tendency toward haste instead of fleetness during the final movement. The Andante cantabile, however, was beautifully performed, with purity of tone and a fine appreciation for the melodic line.

The Brahms Quintet was, of course, the high point of the evening. It is not too often performed, except by groups playing for their own pleasure. It should be heard more often in our concert halls, for it is superb music, written with the true Brahms feeling for the sonorities of the instruments. The performance last night did full justice to the work and brought the players an ovation from a musically discriminating audience.

* * *

Roland Hayes

Roland Hayes gave a song recital last night in Symphony Hall. For his first group he offered Bononcini's "Lungi da te ben mio"; "Maledetto sia l'aspetto," by Monteverdi; "Fermez-vous pour jamais, mes yeux," from Lully's "Amadis," and the old French song, "L'amour de moi." Songs by Schubert, Schumann and Brahms comprised the second group. For the third, Mr. Hayes offered a miscellany by Dvořak, Fourdrain, Fromm, and Reginald Boardman. The final group was devoted to paraphrases of chapters of the Old Testament, set by modern negro composers to traditional Afro-American melodies. It included works by Parham, Burleigh, and a pair of songs by Mr. Hayes himself. Reginald Boardman was the efficient accompanist.

Mr. Hayes has not in recent years been in better voice than last night. The top notes were well rounded. Pianissimi were of the same gossamer quality which has so long characterized a Hayes presentation of song. Interpretatively Mr. Hayes continues to improve.

A large audience gave Mr. Hayes enthusiastic applause, and early in the program began demanding encores, one of which, the tenor aria from "Manon," was an exquisite bit of singing. G. M. S.

Films in Prospect

First-run films announced for this week in Boston movie houses include the following:

Fine Arts—"Katia," French film, with Danielle Darrieux, beginning Wednesday.

State and Orpheum—"Raffles" (David Niven, Olivia de Havilland), and "Slightly Honorable" (Pat O'Brien), beginning Thursday.

Metropolitan — "The Light That Failed" (Ronald Colman, Ida Lupino), and the Jones Family in "Young as You Feel," beginning Thursday.

Talbot

Doris Dudley

Coming to the Plymouth on Feb. 19 in "Margin for Error."

Concert Calendar

Monday

Concert in Symphony Hall at 8:30 by Vladimir Horowitz, pianist.

Tuesday

Song recital by the Viennese contralto, Mme. Maria Jelmar; Benno Sachs, accompanist. This replaces the sonata recital by Mrs. Gertrude Marshall Wit and John Sears. Women's City Club, 11 a. m.

Concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra at Jordan Hall 8:30. Alexander Thiede, conductor.

Wednesday

Morning Musicale at the Hotel Statler at 11 a. m. Rise Stevens, mezzo-soprano, and Richard Crooks, tenor.

Youth Chamber Concert at Jordan Hall. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 4.

Thursday

Concert by the Griller Quartet in Jordan Hall. 8:30.

Friday

Regular afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 2:30.

Concert in Jordan Hall at 8:30 by Evelyn Duncanson, soprano.

Saturday

Regular Saturday evening concert in Symphony Hall by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

French Film at Harvard

The next in the series of French films at Harvard will be "Abus de Confiance" by Pierre Wolff. It will be shown at the Institute of Geographical Exploration on Thursday and Friday. The cast include Danielle Darrieux, Charles Vanel and Valentine Tessier.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club New Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street—Water colors by Polly Nordell. Through Feb 17.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—Mass. Art Project exhibition of paintings of musical subjects. Through March 2.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Paintings by Paul Alexis Arapoff. Through February.

Copley Society—Water colors by Marion E. Dougherty. Through Feb. 16.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by David McCord. Also miscellaneous lithographs. Through Feb. 17. Also water colors by William Jewell. Through Feb. 24.

Goodspeed's Book Shop — The Maxmillian's, Early American Prints of Western Life.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Richard Bassett; water colors by Prescott Jones. Through Feb 17.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings and drawings by Ture Bengtz. Through Feb. 24.

The Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of architectural work of Frank Lloyd Wright. Through March 3.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Water colors by Susanna Suba. Through March 8.

Robinson Hall, Harvard—Forty American prints. Through Feb 19.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Group of Boston Artists.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition by Robert Brackman. Through Feb. 24. Paintings and drawings by Francis S. Merritt. Feb. 13-24.

Geo. R. Shaw Gallery — Modern French paintings. Through March 2.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Jay Street—Exhibition of paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Through Feb. 29.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, models of whaling vessels, old logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings — Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5. Pre-Columbian Art. Also recent acquisitions in the Department of Prints. Through March 2. Paintings by Burchfield from the collection of Edward Root, to March 6.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45, Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Special Exhibition Galleries: Exhibition of newly acquired European paintings, new Accessions Gallery; "Snow Scene," Chinese scroll paintings by Shih Chung, early sixteenth century; Loan exhibition of seventeenth century Dutch drawings; Etchings by the Van der Velde's, Samuel Palmer, and Auguste Lepere; Engravings by Marc Antonio Raimondi; French Pastels and English water colors.

Bright spots on a blustery day are furnished by the snug cheeriness of the new raincoats. Stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are constantly finding ways to make rainy weather attractive.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. Pen. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Extra Holiday Matinee Washington's Birthday

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor"—Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. CI. 6-9156
Mats. Mon. (Feb. 12) & Sat., 2:45

"BROADWAY'S NEWEST HIT COMEDY"—LIFE MAGAZINE
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT., 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a new'ably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-1600. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Mon. (Feb. 12) & Sat., 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

BOSTON

STATE — Ends Wed., Feb. 14 — "The Shop around the Corner" plus "CONGO MAISIE"

ORPHEUM — "GONE WITH THE WIND" — Ends Wed., Feb. 14 — Continuous — Mats. from 8:30 am — Reserved Seats — Night Shows & Sun.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ KIR. 4580
Robert Taylor—Greer Garson
"REMEMBER?"
Walter Pidgeon—Rita Johnson
"NICK CARTER, DETECTIVE"
WED.: IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT and WINTERSET

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

The Home Forum

David Views a Fence

DAVID CHENERY drawled: "Shucks, George, I don't want the office," and George Hunter, the Selectman, looked at me and rubbed his nose.

"Not much work to it, David," I said.

"Somebody," George stated, "has got to be Fence Viewer."

But David, his bulk tilted back in the armchair in the Town Clerk's office, shook his white head, returned to the newspaper headlines of troubled Europe. He had, he said, been appointed Fence Viewer year after year, time out of mind. Time someone else took it over. And, he added, he'd never yet found out what it was all about.

Watts Duncan, the Town Clerk, cleared his throat. "The Fence Viewer, 'cording to the statutes—"

George Hunter headed that off. Once Watts started spouting the laws of the Commonwealth, the day was gone. He warmed his other foot at the tall stove, asked me: "Wa'n't there a case up your way David handled? That winter I was in Floridy. I seem to remember."

"Why, yes. You recall that, David—when Jesse Haven and Will Carter had the squabble."

"That," David said, "wasn't a case in point. But 'twas funny." He chuckled, shook. "Day like this it began. Remember that?"

* * *

I did. Overnight there'd been snow from the northeast, thick and clinging and wet. Like swarming moths, the snowflakes clung to the north of trees; the bushes were mounds of white, the stone walls fresh plastered. All familiar outlines were changed and, as I came down town, there was something odd where our old road curved beyond Will Carter's. The fence between his place and Haven's was down.

"You knew that white picket fence, George. It ran between the two houses. Been there for years—Jesse Haven's grandfather put it up in the first place. Now it was flat under the weight of snow. And Jesse and Will and David scratched their heads over the wreckage."

David said: "Just stopped for a word, driving by, and 'fore I knew it I was in the thick of it. For Jesse wanted to put the old fence back, every post and picket. And Will didn't. He held out for a wire mesh fence, with steel posts bedded in concrete. That would last. You know Will; brisk young man with a clipped mustache and no nonsense. Haven's different, of course—one of your dry, mild Yankees who say 'I sort of guess' when they're bedrock certain. I never," David mused, "saw trouble start so quick."

* * *

It had been funny, I told George Hunter. Will bristled; Jesse's eyes snapped; then they began saying: "Now look here, sir—," and: "But you ought to understand—." David had listened with his thick gray brows furled, but half smiling. But finally Jesse said stiffly: "When we put it back, William, we'll put it where it belongs. This fence always stood three feet in on my land."

Watts Duncan said: "The Fence Viewer may—," but David rolled on.

"And Will wouldn't believe it. Jesse claimed there used to be an old cherry tree on the line, and they'd run the fence to dodge it. Will never heard of it. Jesse allowed there were probably other things he hadn't heard of, and told him to look at his deed. And then," and David slanted his eyes at me, "someone let on I was Fence Viewer."

I said: "And you stepped in like a Supreme Court Justice."

"Do' know about that. Just used common sense. Two foot of frost in the ground, and they couldn't do anything for a spell, anyway. I just pointed that out, advised that they lug the old wreckage off and stack it behind Jesse's barn. They did that; we come away."

* * *

The stove droned; George warmed his other foot, asked: "But what'd you do?"

David said: "Nothing."

"I do' know," considered George Hunter, "as that's much of an argument for appointing you again, David."

"I do' know," countered David, "as I meant it to be. Fact is, I put in a lot of thought on it. About fences and so forth. Thought of looking up the General Laws—" he flicked a glance toward Watts—"but didn't. Law's common sense, mostly, and common sense was what this needed. And not my common sense, neither. You take Jesse and Will; and what with that fence having been there longer'n either of them could remember, they liked it. 'Twasn't any use—didn't keep anything in or out—but they'd got used to it, were proud of it. Natural; we take for granted things we're brought up with. And natural they should want it back. And natural they should have different thoughts about what was to be done. Case for common sense, that's all. But their common sense."

"But you didn't—," began Watts.

"I let 'em," David said comfortably, "get used to something else. And it worked."

* * *

It had, I told George. Up our way we'd liked the fence, too, had missed it at first. Then we didn't miss it. The frost went, and the trees leaved out, and lawnmowers clattered. That bend in the old road looked different, looked better. It was one sweep of maple-shaded lawn, and the two houses seemed set further back, with more space about them. The places seemed larger—were larger. Will had Jesse's lawn, and Jesse had his. And one evening in May, coming up from town in the long light, the pleasant drifting odor of cut grass, I found Will running his lawnmower. I stopped, chatted. You couldn't, now, tell where the old fence had been. I spoke of that. "You know," Will said candidly, "that thing was a nuisance. Always had to trim around it. Now—well, neither Jesse nor I bother just where the line runs." He looked at me, laughed.

"I think," I told George, "that David handled it pretty well."

"I do' know," he admitted, "but he did. Guess the job's yours again, David."

* * *

And again David said: "Shucks, I don't want it, George," and again he turned to his newspaper. George looked at me; I shrugged hopelessly. And then George did a marvelous thing. The headlines caught his eye, and he said softly: "Ever think of going to Europe, David?"

For a moment, David didn't get it; a long, long jump from Fence Viewer to Europe's troubles. Then his eyes twinkled.

"Seems like," he rumbled, "they had the same trouble there."

"Better take the job, David. We need Fence Viewers—good ones."

We saw David waver, hesitate—and in the pause Watts Duncan saw his chance at last.

"The Fence Viewer—harrumph!—gets two dollars a day while he's working at it."

And David looked at him in mock astonishment. "Say! You don't mean it! How long has that been going on? All right, George; you put me down for it again, before word gets around and everybody wants to be Fence Viewer. Though that," he considered, "wouldn't be bad. It wouldn't be bad at all."

DANIEL CHASE

Wood in February

I come here as I do each February,
finding the woodland good for thought, and airy.

The sharp wind whistles coolly through the trees,
and stirs the heart with rustic melodies.

The branches that the little woodmen found
are piled as wind piles fallen leaves on ground.

But as I see the larger boy dig in,
and make the trees not trees but short and thin

light firewood, I am moved by other thought,
and still more when the larger logs are brought.

And as I see each boyish gesture chop
it off, I see far more than limbs that drop.

For in his muscles' clean and growing line
I see a strength like growing of a vine.

And in his eyes I see a hope that's deep,
like early forest risers come from sleep.

Then as young triumph rests beside cut wood,
I think: that's how the growing Lincoln stood!

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraphic and local news credited to it, or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 332 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysee Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Habelschwerdter Allee 23, Dahlem.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1219 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1075 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	403 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	216 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand	46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION OFFICES

New England: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Eastern: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Central: 332 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Pacific: 624 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
European: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

A Clay Model for a Statue by Merrell Gage Which is in the Grounds of the State Capitol Building at Topeka, Kansas

The "First Lady" of China

NOT LONG AFTER the marriage, Madame Chiang began taking an active part in national affairs. At first her activity was in the realm of social welfare. She inaugurated the movement for the establishment of the Officers' Moral Endeavor Association, a sort of Chinese military Y. M. C. A. She established schools in Nanking for the children of revolutionary heroes. One is for the Sons of the Revolution, another for the Daughters. Five hundred boys and three hundred girls, descendants of Kuomintang veterans, are taught to be self-supporting and impressed with the spirit of service.

She encouraged the formation of clubs for Chinese women in widespread sections of the country. She began to write articles in Chinese and English on the new spirit of China, and her essays were published in the United States and Europe as well as in China.

Then she turned to political affairs. Today she serves as a member of the legislative yuan or department. She assists in the execution of the National Economic Reconstruction Movement. She is secretary-general of the National Aviation Commission; it is one of her most important posts, in which she has been charged with the complete reorganization of the aviation arm of the Chinese military forces. When the New Life Movement was inaugurated, she became the director of its women's division.

When the Communists were driven from Kiangsi Province, and it became apparent that a social and economical reconstruction program must follow the military campaign, she helped organize the Kiangsi Christian Rural Service Union, in co-operation with foreign missionaries, and became its first president.

But of greater importance, she became her husband's chief adviser, confidante, and secretary. It is fair to say that any national question is subject to her consideration as much as his. She is no "yes man"—she often disagrees with her husband on matters of policy, and he respects her judgment. With her fluent knowledge of English, spoken and written, she has become his foreign liaison agent. When foreign visitors interview him, she translates and explains. When he issues statements or manifestoes, she translates them into English.

She is also an interpreter of the western world to him. Each day she prepares a digest of world news from the English language press, and keeps him abreast of developments abroad. She has introduced him to western literature, and given him an appreciation of western music.

Chiang's marriage to Mei-ling was one of the important events of his life. If he has avoided becoming just another Chinese warlord it is largely due to his wife. Since that December day in 1927 on which he married her, he has become a far greater figure in Chinese life. It would be ridiculous to say that he is what he is because of her; the man was a character of no mean force before he met her. But the changes in his personality, the development of his national vision, and the modifications of some of his policies are without a doubt directly due to her influence and hers alone.—From "Strong Man of China—The Story of Chiang Kai-Shek," by ROBERT BERKOV. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Finland's Heroic Blend

EVERYONE HAS HEARD of Nurmi, the "flying Finn," the Olympic runner, but not everyone has more than a vague impression of his country, an impression of isolation and forbidding cold.

In the course of a series of visits to Finland between 1923 and 1926, I learned to have a deep appreciation of the somberly heroic spirit of her people, the spirit that has enabled them to change themselves in five short years from a nation which had been subject for centuries to a succession of foreign powers, into a soundly established and quietly thriving Republic. In every field Finland has made amazing strides during her brief independence, in architecture, art, social legislation, athletics. Ten years ago organized sports were not allowed in Finland. Her recent Olympic Game record needs no comment.

The Finnish people differ from other Scandinavians in being of Magyar extraction, related in race and tongue to the Hungarians, but they have now a strong admixture of Swedish blood, a heritage of the centuries when they were ruled by Sweden, and they are bilingual. . . .

Such a blending is typical of the Finnish character, in which, side by side with obstinate endurance, a smouldering passion of patriotism never absent from their thoughts, an indefatigable quiet acceptance of hardships, there exists so much love of beauty, and poetical imagination, flaring out in their folk songs and stories.—From the Author's Foreword to "Vaino," by JULIA DAVIS ADAMS. (New York: Dutton.)

"His meek interpretation of life"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEEKNESS IS A VIRTUE that is too often forgotten in the scramble of everyday living. Young people go out from schools and universities armed with many admonitions as to how to succeed in life; but meekness is not usually included as a needed qualification. They are told, indeed, to be courteous, to be brave, to be intelligent, and to be kind, honest, and just. But to be meek? It would sometimes seem that this is the last thing they are told to be.

Yet Jesus, the great Master of us all, was emphatic about the necessity of meekness. He said that the meek "shall inherit the earth" (Matthew 5:5). As he said it, he may well have looked at the hardy grass climbing the mountain side, finding foothold anywhere and everywhere that it could appropriate a grain of earth to support it. The grass is trodden upon, but it bends and rises again. Who that has seen the burnt grass, after a summer drought, revive and spring up in a green carpet as soon as the rains have come again, can doubt the latent strength it conserves through all vicissitudes?

Meekness is too often associated with servitude. The slave appears to be meek because he is forced to appear so from fear of his master. But the savant will tell you that only those who are truly meek, who are teachable, who are willing to put off their pride of opinion, can enter into the sanctum where the secrets of the material universe are probed. If this is true about the material universe, is it not doubly true about the spiritual and real universe?

It is said that there are certain bird notes which are unheard by the human ear; and that certain insects, such as the cricket, emit sounds which very few ears can detect. So in the mental realm there are impressions which are apparent only to the keenest perception, and which only a comparatively few can detect. However, in the spiritually mental realm there is this difference. We are assured that if we desire to hear the spiritual notes of Truth, we can, by consecration and love, learn to detect them, and that, if we pursue our spiritual research, we shall one day hear the undertones and overtones of Truth in their full beauty and harmony.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in speaking of Christ Jesus, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 54): "His hearers understood neither his words nor his works. They would not accept his meek interpretation of life nor follow his example."

We are often distressed when others do not understand us; but it takes a great deal of meekness for us to be willing to lay aside our own opinions and learn what others, more expert than ourselves, can teach us. We are fairly self-complacent at most times, and we do not always realize that we are going through life missing much of what would bring joy and happiness. We have to be willing to accept the "meek interpretation of life" that the greatest exponent of true living has given us. We must be willing to listen in quietness and meekness for the sweet, high note of Love, unheard by the material senses.

The life of our Master was the most spiritual the world has known, and the secret of it lay in his meek obedience to God. He knew he could do nothing of himself, and he turned constantly to his Father for guidance.

Christian Science teaches the way of life as Jesus did. It tells men and women that if they meekly accept the guidance of the Christ they will be led by "still waters" and "green pastures." It refuses to concede any power to evil because it asserts that God is the only power, and that He fills all space.

We are apt to go forth into life with much pride, depending on materiality to bring us success. But as the years pass, we may find that what we have trusted in has brought us little return in happiness or health. If this is so, then we shall turn with deeper longing to that "meek interpretation of life" so freely offered us by Christ Jesus and learn that the harmonies of spiritual sense are more to be desired than false attractions, even though they be the most glittering displays of the human mind. Mrs. Eddy tells us (*ibid.*, pp. 30, 31): "We cannot choose for ourselves, but must work out our salvation in the way Jesus taught. In meekness and might, he was found preaching the gospel to the poor. Pride and fear are unfit to bear the standard of Truth, and God will never place it in such hands."

"Meekness and might" go together; and this is the lesson we learn at last. It rests with ourselves to determine now whether we shall learn this lesson through spiritually scientific research, or wait until we are disciplined by the long, hard way of suffering. And why should we choose to suffer needlessly, when, figuratively speaking, God stands waiting with open hands to give the meek seeker for Truth of His bounty?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Grasses

A thing so all-pervading, understood,
As grass, I can affirm, we disregard;
Let us have purple and have sandal-wood
To charm, not what is near—out in the yard.
Yet what could lovelier be than heads of oats,
Drifting on currents of a sunny wind,
The barley praised by Pliny, in his notes,
Or millets that the gales of fall have thinned;
Wheat grasses with their pale, unnoticed flowers,
And rye that antedates the silver age,
All gathering the stuff of life from showers
Or sun—whatever feeds the acreage?
What beauty else is of such staple worth,
It feeds the sundry creatures of the earth?

CARRIE CHASE SHERIDAN

"Η ΠΡΑΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΕΡΜΗΝΕΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΖΩΗΣ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παρούσαν σελίδα

Ἡ πραότης εἶναι ἀρετὴ ἡ ὁποία πολὺ συχνὰ λησμονεῖται εἰς τὸν καθημερινὸν βιωτικὸν ἀγῶνα. Νέοι ἄνθρωποι ἐξέρχονται ἀπὸ σχολὰς καὶ πανεπιστήμια ὁπλισμένοι μὲ πολλὰς συμβουλὰς περὶ τοῦ πῶς νὰ ἐπιτύχουν εἰς τὴν ζωήν· ἡ πραότης ὅμως δὲν περιλαμβάνεται συνήθως μεταξὺ τῶν ἀναγκαίων προσόντων. Τοὺς ἐλέχθη βεβαίως, νὰ εἶναι εὐγενεῖς, νὰ εἶναι γενναῖοι, νὰ εἶναι νοήμονες, καὶ νὰ εἶναι φιλόφρονες, τίμιοι, καὶ δίκαιοι. Ἀλλὰ νὰ εἶναι πραΰνοι; Θὰ ἐρωτήσῃ ἴσως κανεὶς ὅτι αὐτὸ εἶναι τὸ τελευταῖον πρᾶγμα ποὺ τοὺς ἐλέχθη νὰ εἶναι.

Καὶ ὅμως ὁ Ἰησοῦς, ὁ μέγας Διδάσκαλος ὅλων μας, ἐπέμενεν ἐμφατικῶς ἐπὶ τῆς ἀνάγκης τῆς πραότητος. Εἶπεν ὅτι οἱ πραεῖς "κληρονομήσουσι τὴν γῆν" (Ματθαῖος 5:5). Ὅταν τὸ ἔλεγε, μπορεῖ νὰ εἶχε παρατηρήσει τὸ φωμαλέον χορτάρι νὰ ἀναρριχᾶται εἰς τὴν πλαγιὰ τοῦ βουνοῦ, νὰ εὑρίσκῃ στήριγμα ὁπουδήποτε καὶ πανταχοῦ ὅπου θὰ ἠμποροῦσε νὰ εὕρῃ ἕνα κόκκον γῆς νὰ τὸ ὑποστηριξῇ. Τὸ χορτάρι καταπατεῖται, ἀλλὰ ἀνγίζει καὶ ἀνανώνεται πάλιν. Πόσοι ποὺ ἔχει ἰδεῖ τὸ καμένο χορτάρι, ὕστερα ἀπὸ μίαν θερινὴν ξηρασίαν, νὰ ἀναζῇ καὶ νὰ ἀναβλαστάνῃ εἰς ἕνα πράσινον τάπητα ἐὰν μόλις ξαναβρέξῃ, μπορεῖ νὰ ἀμφιβάλῃ διὰ τὴν ἀνθιβούσαν ἰσχύν τὴν ὁποίαν διατηρεῖ ἐν μέσῳ ὅλων τῶν περιπετειῶν;

Ἡ πραότης πολὺ συχνὰ συνδυάζεται μὲ τὴν δουλείαν. Ὁ δοῦλος φαίνεται νὰ εἶναι πρᾶος ἐπειδὴ ἀναγκάζεται νὰ φαίνεται ἔτσι ἐκ φόβου πρὸς τὸν κύριόν του. Ὁ σοφὸς ὅμως θὰ σᾶς εἴπῃ ὅτι μόνον ὅσοι εἶναι ἀληθῶς πρᾶοι, ὅσοι εἶναι εὐμαθεῖς, ὅσοι εἶναι πρόθυμοι νὰ ἀποβάλουν τὴν ἀλαζονείαν τῆς γνώμης των, μποροῦν νὰ εἰσέλθουν εἰς τὰ ἅγια τῶν ἁγίων ὅπου τὰ μυστικὰ τοῦ ὑπερκοσμίου σύμπαντος ἐξερευνῶνται. Ἐὰν τοῦτο ἀληθεύῃ περὶ τοῦ ὑλικοῦ σύμπαντος, δὲν εἶναι διπλᾶ ἀληθὲς περὶ τοῦ πνευματικοῦ καὶ πραγματικοῦ σύμπαντος;

Λέγεται ὅτι ὑπάρχουν μερικοὶ τόνοι εἰς τὸ κελάδημα τῶν πουλιῶν ποὺ δὲν εἶναι ἀκουστοὶ ἀπὸ τὸ ἀνθρώπινον αὐτί· καὶ ὅτι μερικὰ ἔντομα, ὅπως ὁ γρύλλος (τζιτζίκι), ἐκπέμπουν ἤχους τοὺς ὁποίους πολὺ ὀλίγα αὐτιὰ μποροῦν νὰ συλλάβουν. Οὕτω καὶ εἰς τὸ νοερὸν βασίλειον ὑπάρχουν ἐντυπώσεις αἱ ὁποῖαι εἶναι φανεραὶ μόνον εἰς τὴν ἀξιωτέραν ἀντίληψιν, καὶ τὰς ὁποίας μόνον ... ὀξυτέρως μποροῦν νὰ συλλάβουν. Εἰς τὸ πνευματικὸν ὅμως νοερὸν βασίλειον ὑπάρχει ἡ ἐξῆς διαφορά. Δυσβεβαιούμεθα ὅτι ἐὰν ἐπιθυμοῦμεν νὰ ἀκούσωμεν τοὺς πνευματικοὺς τόνους τῆς Ἀληθείας ἠμποροῦμε, μὲ ἀφοσίωσιν καὶ ἀγάπην, νὰ μάθωμεν νὰ τοὺς ἀνακαλύπτωμεν, καὶ ὅτι, ἐὰν ἐπιδιώκωμεν τὴν πνευματικήν μας ἔρευναν θὰ ἀκούσωμεν μίαν ἡμέραν τοὺς χαμηλοὺς καὶ ὑψηλοὺς τόνους τῆς Ἀληθείας εἰς τὴν πλήρη των ὡραιότητα καὶ ἁρμονίαν.

Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Ἀναλαλήτρια καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ὁμιλοῦσα περὶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ, λέγει εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 54): "Οἱ ἀκροαταί του δὲν ἠννόουν οὔτε τὰ λόγια του οὔτε τὰ ἔργα του. Δὲν ἤθελαν νὰ παραδεχθοῦν τὴν πρᾶον του ἐπιστημονίαν τῆς ζωῆς οὔτε νὰ ἀκολουθήσουν τὸ παράδειγμά του."

Πολλάκις στενοχωροῦμεθα ὅταν οἱ ἄλλοι δὲν μᾶς ἐννοοῦν· ἀλλὰ μᾶς χρειάζεται μεγάλη δόσις πραότητος διὰ νὰ παραμερίζωμεν προθύμως τὰς ἰδικάς μας γνώμας καὶ νὰ μάθωμεν τί ἄλλοι, ἐμπειρότεροι ἡμῶν, μποροῦν νὰ μᾶς διδάξουν. Ἐπειθα, πολὺ αὐτάρεσκοι τὰς περισσοτέρας φοράς, καὶ δὲν καταλαμβάνομεν παντοτε ὅτι περνῶμεν τὴν ζωὴν στερούμενοι πολλὰ ἀπὸ ὅσα θὰ μᾶς ἔφεραν χαρὰν καὶ εὐτυχίαν. Πρέπει νὰ παραδεχθῶμεν προθύμως τὴν "πρᾶον ἑρμηνείαν τῆς ζωῆς" τὴν ὁποίαν ὁ μέγιστος ἑρμηνευτὴς τοῦ ἀληθοῦς τρόπου τοῦ ζῆν μᾶς ἔχει δώσει. Πρέπει νὰ ἀφοσιωθῶμεν προθύμως μὲ γαλήνην καὶ πραότητα διὰ νὰ συλλάβωμεν τὸν ὑψηλὸν τόνον τῆς Ἀγάπης, μὴ ἀκουομένον ἀπὸ τὰς ὑλικὰς αἰσθήσεις.

Ἡ ζωὴ τοῦ Διδασκάλου μας ἦτο ἡ πλέον πνευματικὴ ποὺ ὁ κόσμος ἔχει γνωρίσει, καὶ τὸ μυστικὸν της ἔγκειται εἰς τὴν πρᾶον του ὑπακοὴν εἰς τὸν Θεόν. "Ἤξευρεν ὅτι δὲν ἠμποροῦσε νὰ κάμῃ τίποτε ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ, καὶ ἐστρέφετο ἀδιακόπως πρὸς τὸν Πατέρα του διὰ καθοδήγησιν.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς ζωῆς ὅπως ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἔκαμε. Λέγει εἰς ἄνδρας καὶ γυναῖκας ὅτι ἐὰν παραδεχθοῦν μὲ πραότητα τὴν ὁδηγίαν τοῦ Χριστοῦ θὰ ὁδηγηθοῦν "ἐπὶ ὕδατος ἀναπαύσεως" καὶ "εἰς τὸν χῶρος." Ἀρχίζει νὰ παραχωρήσῃ σιανδήποτε δύναμιν εἰς τὸ κακὸν ἐπειδὴ βεβαιώνει ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ἡ μόνη δύναμις, καὶ ὅτι πληροῖ παντα χῶρον.

Ρέπομεν νὰ ἐξέλθωμεν εἰς τὴν ζωὴν μὲ πολλὴν ἀλαζονείαν, στηριζοντες τὴν ἐπιτυχίαν μας εἰς τὴν ὑλικότητα. Ἀλλὰ ὅσα περνοῦν τὰ χρόνια, μπορεῖ νὰ ἴδωμεν ὅτι αὐτὸ ἐπὶ τοῦ ὁποίου ἐστηρίξαμεν τὰς ἐλπίδας μας ἐλάχιστα μᾶς ἀνταπέδωσεν εἰς εὐτυχίαν ἢ ὑγείαν. Ἐὰν εἶναι ἔτσι, τότε θὰ στραφῶμεν μὲ βαθύτερον πόθον πρὸς τὴν "πρᾶον" ἑρμηνείαν τῆς ζωῆς" τὴν τόσον ἐλευθέρως προσφερθεῖσαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ καὶ θὰ μάθωμεν ὅτι αἱ ὁμορίαι τῆς πνευματικῆς αἰσθήσεως εἶναι ἐπιθυμητότεραι ἀπὸ τὰ ψευδῆ θέλγητρα, ἔστω καὶ ἂν εἶναι ταῦτα αἱ λαμπρότεραι ἐπιδείξεις τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου νοῦ. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy μᾶς λέγει (αὐτόθι, σσ. 30, 31): "Δὲν δυνάμεθα νὰ ἐκλέξωμεν δι' ἑαυτούς, ἀλλὰ πρέπει νὰ ἐπεξεργασθῶμεν τὴν σωτηρίαν μας κατὰ τὸν τρόπον ... ἐδίδαξεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς. Μὲ πραότητα καὶ ἰσχὺν ... ἐκήρυττεν τὸ εὐαγγέλιον εἰς τοὺς πτωχούς. Ἡ ἀλαζονεία καὶ ὁ φόβος εἶναι ἀκατάλληλοι νὰ κρατοῦν τὸ λάβαρον τῆς Ἀληθείας, καὶ ὁ Θεὸς οὐδέποτε θὰ τὸ θέσῃ εἰς τοιαύτας χεῖρας."

"Πραότης καὶ ἰσχύς" ἠχαίνουν μαζὺ καὶ αὐτὸ εἶναι τὸ μάθημα τὸ ὁποῖον ἐν τέλει μανθάνομεν. Ἀπὸ ἡμᾶς ἐξαρτᾶται νὰ ἀποφασίσωμεν τώρα ἐὰν θὰ μάθωμεν τὸ μάθημα τοῦτο διὰ πνευματικῆς ἐπιστημονικῆς ἐρεύνης, ἢ θὰ περιμένωμεν ἕως ὅτου διδαχθῶμεν ἀπὸ τὴν πικρίαν, σκληρὰν ὁδὸν τῆς ὀδύνης. Καὶ διατί νὰ ἐκλέξωμεν νὰ πάσχωμεν ματαίως, ἀφοῦ, διὰ νὰ ὁμοιάσωμεν μεταφορικῶς, ὁ Θεὸς ἀνοίγει μὲ ἀνοικτὰς τὰς χεῖρας νὰ δώσῃ εἰς τὸν πρᾶον ζητητὴν τῆς Ἀληθείας ἀπὸ τὴν ἀφθονίαν Του;

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as Library Edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to ma... headings, black, blue or brown morocco, thin, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De luxe Edition, black, brown, or blue levant, heavy India Bible paper, ... margins	6.00
Large Type Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, [illegible] portfolio [illegible]	11.00
... size edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, ... vols.	12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HUDSON C. BURR
Publication Agent
One Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

More of It; More What? B-r-r-r-r-r-r-r!

Meteorologist opines cold spells will continue hereabouts through February and March.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

More cold weather throughout February and March is forecast by Dr. James H. Kimball, meteorologist of the U. S. Weather Bureau, based upon the exceptional cold of January. This year's temperatures are ranging five degrees below normal, and Dr. Kimball figures there is a four to one probability that the succeeding months will vary from the average in the same direction.

* * *

"What year is this?"

Why, 1940 of course. But is it?

Not according to the Chinese calendar which says this is 4575, or the Armenian which says it is 1387. In Ethiopia, where Italy's power has only slightly penetrated, it is said that it's really 1948. If you go to Egypt this is the year 1965, and in Persia it's 1318. The Japanese are already in 2598 and while the Moslems call in 1358 the Jews celebrate the turn of a century—5700.

When it comes to age, however, we have to listen to the Hindus. According to their calendar this is the year 155,521,972,849,008.

* * *

Most of America has had a chance to hear of Franklin D. Roosevelt Jones, the fictitious youngster who spurted into temporary fame in a song which swept the country recently. This but illustrates the American proclivity for naming children after presidents. Wilson, Harding, Coolidge—all lent their first names to a great many Woodrows, Warrens, and Calvins. It is seldom, however, that a First Lady enjoys similar name-popularity. Thus, Mrs. Roosevelt may have been a bit surprised to find her full name adorning the year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perley E. Blake, of North Wilmington. Yes, little Anna Eleanor Roosevelt Blake was present in person to meet Mrs. Roosevelt in Cambridge last week. And what's more, although Mrs. Roosevelt may be renowned for her travels, her namesake was born in a trailer, and still lives there!

* * *

Twenty-seven miles of subterranean tunnels form a network underneath the houses, clubs, laboratories and classrooms of Harvard, a much-talked of but little-known part of the University. Strange tales are told of Freshmen entering the underground passageways at a little-used door in Wigglesworth or Sever Halls and becoming lost in the maze, to emerge hours later on the other side of the river at the Business School. It has been darkly hinted that such escapades as the removal of the Memorial Hall bell clapper and the tower imprisonment of a cow were made possible through use of the tunnel route. Even the operating engineers, some 60 of which are required to keep the complicated heating pipes carried in the tunnels in order, have been known to become confused at times and lose their way.

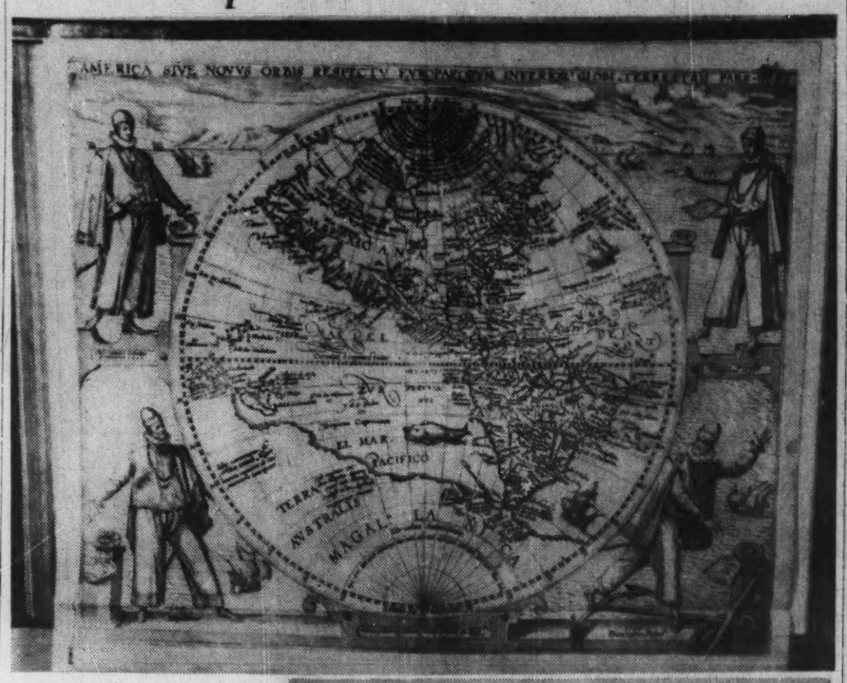
* * *

What's a watt?

Watts, kilowatts and horsepower are bandied around in our everyday conversation, but definitions for such a common word as "watt" are varied as gooseb'one weather predictions. It's a good word to look up in the dictionary some day—and that will start a further series of "look-ups."

Meanwhile, for practical everyday use, Dr. N. C. Beese of the Westinghouse Lamp Division says that a watt is equal to one kittenpower, and 150 kittens pulling together equal one manpower. On the one hand it would take practically 1,000,000 busy, buzzing bees sturdily winging their way across a garden to equal the pulling power of one man. On the other hand, one automobile has the power of 500 men.

Old Map Makers Were Artists as Well



Library Puts Ancient Maps On Exhibition

Prof. Theodore Morison of Harvard University, who recently followed the course of Columbus to the New World, might well have enjoyed studying some of the rare pre-Columbian maps in the new collection now on display at the Boston Public Library. These and other maps, charts, and books of voyages relating to America, were all written and printed during the fifteenth and up to the eighteenth centuries.

The most recent collection is called "General Topography of North America and the West Indies," and is engraved by Thomas Jefferys, who was geographer to George III. It was published in London in 1768. Only other known copies are those at the Library of Congress and the National Archives. The exhibit is arranged in three large showcases in the Treasure Room.

Cartography in the early days was a decorative art. Each map and chart has been carefully drawn and colored. One given prominence in the exhibit was printed at Ulm in 1482. It depicts the 12 winds with distended cheeks lying in wait for foolhardy mariners who venture too far.

Particularly is the Library proud of one book that belonged to Queen Elizabeth. It is "Voyages to the East and West Indies," by Linschoten, printed in London in 1598. It is said to have been in common use as a logbook for ships sailing to India or America.

Early travelers told some "tall" stories, judging from the contents of some of the illustrated volumes. A "genuine" sea monster is described and depicted by one intrepid explorer, who claims to have caught the creature off the coast of South America. Another shows a supposed crocodile hunt, a tree trunk being used for a weapon.

Then there is an entire showcase devoted to the Northwest Passage. The somewhat harrowing experiences of one explorer, Thomas James, which are recounted in one book, are said to have been the inspiration for Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner." Captain Bligh of the "Bounty" is here, too—not quite as Charles Laughton portrayed him—in "Observations in the Brig Mercury," printed in London in 1791.

Still another quaint book on display is one depicting the adventures of Martin Frobisher, who, like Drake and Raleigh, took a distinguished part in the fight against the Spanish Armada. This is Joannes Freigius's "De Martini Forbisseri Navigatione, 1580," which, as the title intimates, is in Latin. It is a translation from the French. The picture of a man in a kayak is particularly interesting.

By a Staff Photographer, Courtesy Boston Public Library

Boston Public Library Exhibits Old Maps and Charts

Close-up of a map from a book edited by Theodore De Bry, a first edition. Map shows a whale in the middle, surrounded, at four corners of the "new world," by explorers. Upper left is Columbus, upper right, Americus Vespucius. Lower left, Magellan, and lower right, Francisco Pizarro. Bottom—Miss Elizabeth L. Adams, Rare Book Librarian, examines an early drawing of Columbus.

U. S. Accused of Over-Building In Guise of Slum Clearance

Parading in the guise of slum clearance, Federal housing programs are forcing the over-building of an already distressed apartment house field and setting up competitive structures for which there is no economic need, Maj. Charles A. Malley, Vice-President of the Boston Taxpayers Alliance, told the Lynn Chamber of Commerce, today.

While Major Malley had no quarrel with the Federal Housing Authority as it pertained to the construction and alteration of single homes for moderate income classes, he said the Government had overstepped that field and should be halted in its move toward mass-produced home developments that "violate the bounds of fair competition with private enterprise."

Enumerating phases of the housing industry into which the Government has moved, covering building, financing, managing and in some instances manufacturing materials for homes, the speaker asked: "When and where will this sort of competition stop?" And he posed the equally impressive question to business men: "Can Government interference go any farther without wrecking the initiative of private enterprise?"

Already, he said, Federal agencies in the housing fields employ some 30,000 persons with a pay roll of almost $70,000,000 a year and a total budget of $90,000,000.

Farley Slate Planned By Bay Staters

But Democratic leaders are still divided on what move means to third-term rumors.

Armed with a power of attorney from James A. Farley, Postmaster General, to place a full slate of Farley-pledged delegates to the Democratic National Convention in the Massachusetts Presidential field, William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, today conferred with party leaders preparatory to drafting the Farley-pledged delegation.

As the leaders gathered it was evident that a Farley-pledged delegation would carry the April 30 Presidential primary in Massachusetts without a doubt, unless a wholly unforeseen contest were waged between President Roosevelt and Mr. Farley for Massachusetts delegates.

While some of the leaders such as Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts and Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, it is understood, have favored sending to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago an unpledged delegation, it is not expected they will place a full slate of unpledged delegates into the field to oppose the Farley-pledged slate.

Farley's Strength

Outside the President himself, Mr. Farley is the most popular national figure as far as the Bay State Democratic leaders are concerned.

Actually when the Farley slate is drawn up it is expected most of the members will reassert their loyalty to President Roosevelt and their readiness to support him if he seeks a third term. The one exception undoubtedly will be Joseph B. Ely, former Governor, whose anti-Roosevelt position has been constantly reiterated. However, Mr. Burke and other leaders want Mr. Ely on the delegation.

The Farley power of attorney came as the result of Mr. Burke's conference with the Postmaster General at the recent meeting of the Democratic National Committee, at which time Mr. Farley was authorized to set the date of the national convention. The Farley "go-ahead" signal" actually has made Massachusetts the spearhead of the Farley-for-President movement, as undoubtedly it should be inasmuch as Massachusetts is one of the strongest Farley territories.

What Does Move Mean

As the delegate conference started, however, the leaders were divided in their opinion regarding the meaning of the Farley move.

Some believed Mr. Farley's authorization was a definite indication that President Roosevelt will not seek a third term. James M. Curley, former Governor, expressed such an opinion immediately upon Mr. Burke's announcement that he had received Mr. Farley's letter.

On the other hand, some leaders insist the President will be a third term candidate and that Mr. Farley will throw his support to the President.

Hatch Law Urged For State Workers

By the Associated Press

Bangor, Maine, Feb. 12

Extension of the Hatch Act, which prohibits partisan political activity by Federal employees, to "State employees who are paid in part by Federal funds," was forecast today by Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine in a Lincoln Day address before the Republican Women's Club.

"The vast expansion of Federal aid in recent years has made such a provision both essential and equitable," Mr. Brewster declared.

"Many State employees will doubtless welcome the protection of such a law. They will prefer the security it offers against a change of administration."

Harvard Dean Maps Frontier For Business

Modern business is still in "the pioneering stage" of knowledge with regard to management and its relation to the public welfare, Wallace B. Donham, Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, stated today in his annual report.

Long-range attack on the "broader problems confronting business" is essential, Dean Donham declared, because "civilization of the kind we value faces public and private breakdown at this administrative level."

"Continuous, hard, realistic study of facts and their interpretation is necessary," he said, "to define how business administrators "can best serve their industry and their country."

Typical problems requiring intensive investigation at present, Dean Donham said, include the effect of the size of the business unit on distribution cost; technological unemployment; the salaries of executives; the agricultural situation, and its effect on industry and foreign trade; and the migration of industry from one section of the country to another.

Turning to the particular problem of the business cycle, which the Business School has been investigating for some time, the Dean emphasized the importance of a personal approach, deprecating the too rigidly logical methods of economists. Detailed analysis of day to day decisions in crucial times will prove most profitable, he said.

The 30-year experience of his school in developing the case method of study, similar to that used by law schools, has shown that "only by such procedures can we make a solid contribution to the improvement of business practices, policies, and planning," he added.

First Halibut Arrives

First halibut to be brought to Boston Fish Pier this season were landed today by the schooner Dawn, which brought 25,000 pounds in from Quereau Bank after a three-week trip. Capt. Archie McLeod commands the vessel. Wholesale dealers' price on halibut today was 26 to 28 cents a pound.

Rail Ultimatum Given To State by New Haven

Final proposal for train service to the South Shore was laid before the State Department of Public Utilities by the New Haven Railroad today with the threat that unless it is accepted the only alternative will be to petition for complete abandonment of rail service in Boston's most heavily populated suburban area.

Essence of the plan calls for reducing the number of trains serving the area from the present 60 a day to 40. The plan was said to be acceptable to the special commission formed by the Legislature in so far as its provisions for morning and evening peak service, but that some doubt persists about off-peak hour service.

The railroad at one time proposed running trains only as far as Quincy during off hours with bus feeder lines to Plymouth, Middleboro, and other points.

Worked Out in Conference

Today's submission of the railroad's proposal, worked out in joint conferences with the special commission of which Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) is chairman, attracted a large crowd to Hearing Room 166 at the State House. Claude R. Branch, attorney for the railroad, said the proposal was designed to cover the interim period between the present and the time when the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Federal Courts make final disposition of the New Haven's reorganization under the Federal bankruptcy laws.

Today's proposal covered service on the 55 stations on the Boston to Braintree run, Boston to Nantasket Junction, Boston to Whitman-Plymouth, including the West Hanover branch, and the Boston to Campello - Middleboro, Hyannis, including the Woods Hole branch.

Figures Given on Decline

Senator Hunt said the proposals seemed generally reasonable, and that he was anxious to see the passenger deficit on the Old Colony line cut to $900,000 a year, since the freight revenue was $933,000.

C. E. Smith, Vice-President of the New Haven Trustees, gave the Utilities Commission some figures on the decline of passenger business on the New Haven. In 1920, he said, the line carried 104,064,342 passengers. Last year the number had fallen to 36,197,090, a decline of 65 per cent. During the same period, he said, the number of Massachusetts automobile registrations had jumped 231 per cent.

Mr. Branch told the Commission he believed the curtailed service would reduce Old Colony operating deficits from between $300,000 and $500,000 a year. The total deficit is now placed at $1,400,000 yearly by the road.

Springfield Makes Test Of Food Relief Stamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 12—Springfield turned on the machinery today to operate the Federal food stamp system that will add 50 cents to every dollar of its welfare recipients and add an estimated $500,000 to local merchants' cash receipts in a year.

Twenty-five office workers began selling the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation orange and blue stamps slightly larger than a special delivery stamp, in varying amounts to those of the 8,000 persons eligible and desiring to participate in the program. Springfield is the first Massachusetts community granted the benefits, being preceded in New England by Providence, R. I., and Portland, Maine.

One hour before the stamps went on sale a long line of buyers gathered in front of the booths. Mayor Roger L. Putnam sold the first stamps to a man who said he had 10 children. He spent the maximum amount of $24. Welfare Commissioner William G. Belli also was on hand and helped the Mayor in initial sales.

Booth clerks reported at an early hour this morning that sales were brisk. In fact they were too busy to take time off to check up on the number of sales.

Under the direction of Edwin A. Gordon, who will be in charge of the FSCC auditing office here, a vigorous, all-inclusive educational program has been under way for several weeks and will continue until all angles are explained in every section of the City.

"We would like to talk to every individual who may be eligible," Mr. Gordon said, "but of course that is impossible and so we are arranging the ward meetings as one means of reaching many, and will rely on the social service workers to lend their aid in dissemination of information."

Operation of the plan, which will do away with surplus commodities centers and warehouses, is simple. Those desiring to participate take the identification cards to the new headquarters in the Myric Building at 23 Worthington Street along with as much of their relief food money as they want to spend—between a minimum of $8 and a maximum of $12 for a family of four, and in proportion for smaller or larger families.

For $2, the least sum one recipient may spend, he receives $2 in orange stamps worth 25 cents each, and the little booklet will contain in addition $1 worth of blue stamps. He must always pay cash for the orange stamps; the blue ones represent the extra food he is eligible to receive. For $10 he would receive $10 in orange stamps and $5 in blue, and both stamps may be redeemed in practically any store in the City. Under the old surplus food system he was able to get only those commodities being distributed at the time and only at the distribution center. Now he will have a choice of about 15 food items, according to Mr. Gordon.

The stamp book must be handed to the storekeeper who will take out the necessary number of stamps to pay for the purchase. The orange ones may be used for any food commodity and many household articles, but the line is drawn on alcohol and tobacco.

Boston Honors Great Emancipator

By a Staff Photographer

Scene at Lincoln Monument in Park Square

Left to right: Albert G. Wolff, President of the Past Commanders Association, Sons of Union Veterans; Acting Mayor William J. Galvin; Louis Brems, Official Greeter, City of Boston; Col. Frederick G. Bauer, Department Commander, Sons of Union Veterans; Mary E. Dow, President of Past Presidents Association of Sons of Union Veterans Auxiliary; John B. Farrell, Past Commander, Sons of Union Veterans; Charles Bradley, Commander Sons of Union Veterans.

Boston Marks Lincoln Day With Ceremonies at Statue

Simple ceremonies at the Great Emancipator's statue in Park Square at noon today marked Boston's observance of the 131st anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth.

Acting-Mayor William J. Galvin represented the City and placed a wreath at the base of the monument. In a brief address, Mr. Galvin cited the situation in Europe today where countless small nations have gone to war to settle disputes which might have been settled amicably by a single great system of government and declared "Abraham Lincoln saw America's most vital need—the need of a Union. He led the way to salvation. He preserved America's birthright—a land united in freedom, now and forever."

Representatives of the Sons of Union Veterans also placed wreaths at the monument and remarks were made by Col. Frederick G. Bauer, Department Commander of Sons of Union Veterans, and Albert G. Wolff, President of the Past Commanders Association of the Sons of Union Veterans.

Following the ceremony, city officials went to the Boylston Street Mall of the Public Garden where they were joined by a delegation of Polish people in brief services at the statue of the Polish hero, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, who shared Lincoln's birthday.

In addition to three Polish clergymen, the Rev. John J. Orzach, the Rev. Edward Nagusverwski, the Rev. Ladislaw Sikora, and Mrs. Frances Siluk of Jamaica Plain, prominent in local Polish-American circles, there were six girls in Polish folk costume from the Boston Krakowianki Club.

Recognition of the day was made in most of the Boston schools, where the Governor's Proclamation was read, either in classrooms or assembly halls, and other programs in keeping with the day were held. Many of the high schools planned to hold formal programs honoring jointly both Lincoln and Washington on Thursday or Friday of this week, prior to the mid-winter vacation, which occurs next week.

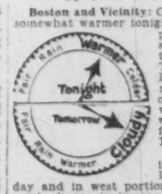
At the High School of Commerce teachers in English classes made reference to Abraham Lincoln and had readings from some of his familiar writings. A special observance of the day was the unveiling of a portrait of Lincoln, painted by Stephen Stavropoulos, a senior in the school and a student at the Museum Art School.

A special Lincoln Day assembly was held at South Boston High School, with music by the band and glee club and an address by Headmaster Wilfred F. Kelley.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy and somewhat warmer tonight with lowest temperature near or somewhat above the freezing point; Tuesday cloudy, followed by snow flurries and slightly colder; moderate winds, mostly southwest, shifting to fresh northwest Tuesday afternoon.



Maine: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow Tuesday and in west portion late tonight; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, light snow in central and north portion tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Light snow tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday cloudy, followed by snow flurries and colder in north and west portions.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday cloudy followed by somewhat colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds becoming variable and shifting to easterly over the north portion and moderate to fresh winds mostly southwest over the south portion, shifting to fresh northwest Tuesday afternoon; mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday with snow over the north portion beginning late tonight.

Weather Outlook for the Period Feb. 12, to Feb. 17, 1940 Inclusive.

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain over south and rain or snow over north portion about Tuesday and again Friday or Saturday, otherwise generally fair. Temperatures above normal Monday and Tuesday, but considerably colder Tuesday night and Wednesday, rising temperature latter part of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	33	New Orleans	46	48
Chicago	37	36	New York	36	34
Denver	22	22	Norfolk	41	41
Helena	24	24	Philadelphia	36	36
Kansas City	34	34	St. Louis	36	35
Los Angeles	51	51	San Francisco	49	48
Miami	50	48	Washington	33	31
Minneapolis	21	21			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., February 12.
B—Minimum, February 11.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:51 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Tuesday, 2:13 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:31 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Fifth Column," by Ernest Hemingway. With Franchot Tone, Lenore Ulric, Katherine Locke and Lee J. Cobb. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Shubert—
"Night Music," by Clifford Odets. Presented by the Group Theater, with Maurice Carnovski, Jane Wyatt and Elia Kazan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Gulliver's Travels," 2:40, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Our Neighbors, the Carters." 2:10, 5, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"City in Darkness," with Charlie Chan 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Everything Happens at Night," with Sonja Henie. 3:45, 6:50, 9:50.

Exeter—
"Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President," featuring Ann Sothern and William Gargan. 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "The Secret Four" with Hugh Sinclair, Frank Lawton and Anna Lee. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "High School," featuring Jane Withers. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Oh Johnny, How You Can Love," with Tom Brown and Peggy Moran. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:15. "Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard, Brian Aherne and Ann Shirley. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:30, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey in "Balalaika." 11:35 a. m., 3:10, 6:40, 10:40. Also "The Earl of Chicago," 10 a. m., 1:35, 5:05, 9:35. Also "Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program." 8:50.

R. K. O. Boston—
Richard Arlen and Andy Devine in "Man From Montreal." 11:14 a. m., 2:02, 4:50, 7:38, 10:15. Also "Two's Company," with Mary Brian and Ned Sparks. 9:38 a. m., 12:36, 3:14, 6:02, 8:50.

State—
Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shop Around the Corner," 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Congo Maisie," with Ann Sothern and John Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 9.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Mont St. Michel," "Radio Blockade," Ted Husing's "Aqua Rhythm," "Remember When?" latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Remember the Night," with Pat O'Brien. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 6:10, 9:50. Also "Geronimo," with Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Leslie Howard and Olivia de Havilland. Doors open at 8:30 a. m., a continuous performance. (Seats reserved for night and Sunday performances.)

Tremont—
"That's Right, You're Wrong," with Kay Kyser. Also "Thunder Afloat," with Wallace Beery and Chester Morris. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix Cinema—
"Information Please"; "Nassau"; "Top-notch Tennis"; Birds of the Western Hemisphere; "Alpine Skiing"; cartoons and a 30-minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Mummy," with Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "The Raven," with Bela Lugosi, 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:30, 9.

University—
Robert Taylor and Greer Garson in "Remember." 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Also Walter Pidgeon in "Nick Carter, Master Detective." 1:45, 4:55, 8.

Uptown—
"Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President," with Ann Sothern and Lewis Stone. 2:45, 5:45, 8:50. Also "Four Wives," with the Lane sisters, Gale Page and Claude Rains. 1, 4, 7, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. Also March of Time's "Republic of Finland." Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Recital by Vladimir Horowitz, pianist, 8:30.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
Two films shown through the courtesy of The American Republics Line. "South to the Sun," and "South American Bound," 8.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Engravings, Etchings, by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Leo Litwin, pianist, 2:45.

Radio—Page 10

Lincoln Led in Boys' Choice In Edison Tests for Nation

Eleven years ago, five boys were asked to name three men, not living and outside the field of religion, who they thought particularly deserved their respect and admiration. All five selected Abraham Lincoln as one of their three choices.

That was in 1929, when 49 boys —one from each State and the District of Columbia—took a test to determine who was "America's Brightest Boy" and to win a four-year, all-expense scholarship at Massachusetts Institute of Technology offered by the late Thomas A. Edison. Edison, however, requested that the answers be kept secret for at least a decade. Even now, after 11 years, only five of the 49 answers have been released by his family—and the names of the men were withheld.

None of the boys named George Washington on their list of greatest men. Two, however, selected Michael Faraday, as one of their other choices besides Lincoln. Woodrow Wilson, Steinmetz(Mahan, Galileo, Columbus, Pasteur, and Newton also received one vote each.

The questions were prepared by a board of examiners consisting of Edison, himself, Henry Ford, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, the late George Eastman, Dr. Lewis Perry, headmaster of Phillips Exeter Academy, and the late Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, then President of M. I. T.

The winner of the contest was Wilbur B. Huston, of Seattle, Wash. He graduated from M. I. T. with honors, and spent four years in the Edison Laboratories at West Orange, N. J. Later he resigned to become a worker in the Oxford group. His grade on the examination was 92-plus out of a possible 100.

The Boys showed some extremes of information and misinformation. For instance, they knew that the phenomenon on which the success of motion pictures is dependent is that the eye retains the image for a moment after the picture leaves the screen. But one of them thought Jenny Lind, the Swedish singer brought to America by P. T. Barnum and sometimes known as the "Swedish Nightingale," was a nurse.

All made mistakes, either of omission or commission, when asked to name the principal cities on the Atlantic Coast. And several failed to identify Admiral Farragut properly.

Defense Week Opens Quietly

Boston's National Defense Week —proclaimed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall—got under way this morning. But it rolled into action with a ping, rather than a bang, with a whisper rather than a thunderous cannonade.

The Navy announced no special program. Destroyers came and went, as usual, on neutrality and weather patrols. The new aircraft carrier Wasp moved up from Quincy to the drydock at South Boston. But these were routine events.

The Army, likewise, had no orders from Washington to observe "National Defense Week," which runs from Lincoln's until Washington's birthdays. Even the schools, which usually can be relied on to celebrate practically any week, were giving National Defense Week the go-by.

The only large-scale celebration scheduled for the 10-day period, according to Army officers, is a rally of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, to be held at the Boston City Club on Friday. Coincidentally, word from the State House was that the sponsor of National Defense Week is the Reserve Officers' Association.

Traffic Caution Urged Upon All

Additional caution was urged for all motorists and pedestrians during wet and slippery weather by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today in an effort to stem the increasing number of fatalities which totaled 13 last week as compared to four during the first week of February last year.

In addition to the unfavorable comparison of the February weeks the Registrar stated that the total number of fatalities to date this year was 67 as compared to 52 for the same period last year.

Yale Law Dean Appointed

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Prof. Ashbel G. Gulliver has been elevated to the Deanship of the Yale School of Law as successor to Judge Charles E. Clark, who resigned last fall after his appointment to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. Dean Gulliver is Garver Professor of Law at Yale and a member of the State Board of Pardons.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Tuesday, Feb. 13

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

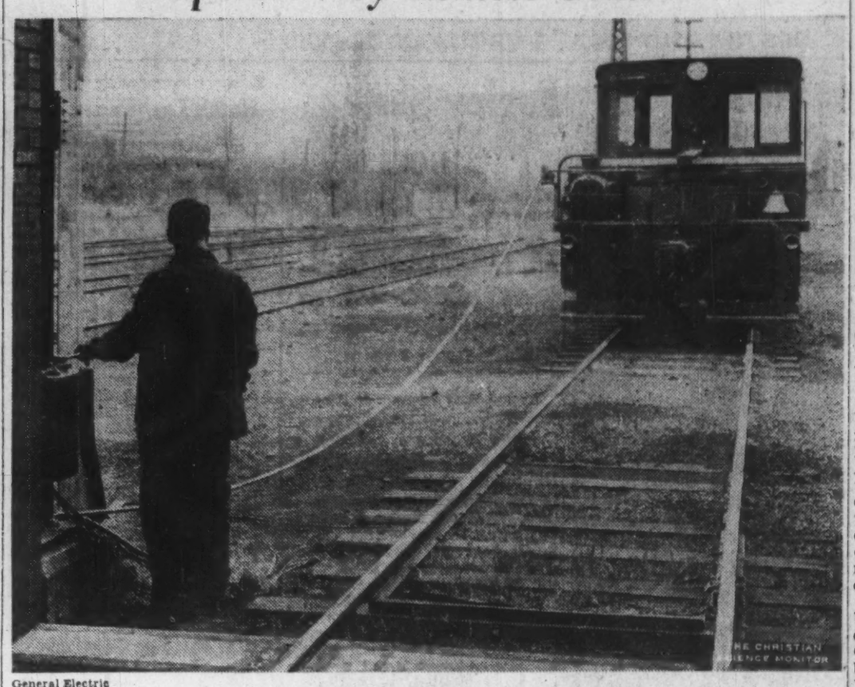
3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"World of (Natural) Science Research Review."
7:15 p. m.—Instruction and Training in Morse Code.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: news in Spanish; Lessons in English.

Operated by Remote Control



General Electric

Fifty-Ton Storage Battery Locomotive

Built for Kansas City Power and Light Company, it will be used for spotting hopper-type coal cars.

Locomotive Built to Run Without Driver

Model railroads that youngsters build and run have been run for years by remote control, but today there is at least one big locomotive that starts, stops, and backs up according to the directions of a man beside the tracks.

It is a 50-ton storage battery locomotive built for the Kansas City Power and Light Company and will be used for spotting hopper-type coal cars for bottom dumping to a conveyor belt. Three or four trains of about nine cars each are handled daily. The operator stands on the ground where he can see that each car is spotted exactly in the proper unloading position. A cable unwinds and rewinds as required on a locomotive cable reel as the operator uses a master controller beside the track.

For protection against overtravel, a pull-out plug is arranged in the cable reel so that the locomotive cannot be operated remotely beyond the length of the control cable. The locomotive can travel at regulated speeds of from 1½ to 12 miles an hour. The usual type of master controller is also located in the locomotive cab, thus making it possible to use the locomotive elsewhere.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7:00 p. m.—"Songs." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Broadcast in English, RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Concert; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 8.83 meg., 30.5 m.

London—8 p. m.—"The Empire at War" talk; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 13.3 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Japanese Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—American Transmission, PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English, EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Up to the Minute Talks (English), DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m. — Symphonic Concert, TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Eindhoven—9:25 p. m.—American Transmission, PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English, DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

London—11 p. m.—Full News Bulletin, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

MacNider Says the New Deal Is Leading to U. S. Dictatorship

(Continued from Page 1)

enthusiasm over the possibility of his being a successful dark horse.

The Iowa Colonel, attacking the deficit policies of the Roosevelt administration, insisted, as Senator Taft had done in Boston before him, that the national budget can be balanced within two years.

Cutting Off Fringe

"By cutting off just the fringe of the bureaucratic army," he said, "and taking the ball and chain off business we will be back in the black before we know it."

He charged the Roosevelt regime is responsible for continuance of the depression, claiming that the tide had turned in 1932 before President Roosevelt was elected.

"If he had continued the program of his first 100 days," the Colonel declared, "we would have been out of the depression in his first year. But all of a sudden he turned around and adopted the program of the Socialist Party."

Hits Experiments

Attacking the experiments of the New Deal, Colonel MacNider asserted: "Mr. Roosevelt and his army of little men with bulgy foreheads have started a lot of forces they don't know how to stop. . . . They have lost control of finances and unfortunately those are the finances of every one of us.

"The New Deal has just one fiscal policy, that is to saturate the nation with loose and fantastic spending with the vague hope that something will catch hold.

"There is no possible way there can be any return to what we call prosperity until they (the New Deal) stop pursuing every man and woman in business and industry. Until they do stop there will be no jobs for our unemployed and no future for our young men and women.

"The money now overflowing our banks isn't going to venture out into what this administration has made nothing but a battlefield."

The sharp-eyed, deep-voiced World War veteran who campaigned for Herbert Hoover in 1928 and 1932 expressed a strong desire for the United States to keep out of European troubles.

Didn't Aid Peace

He declared United States participation in the last conflict didn't do anything to aid peace, that it complicated affairs of the European countries and possibly helped pave the way to present troubles.

"There is grave fear in my part of the country that every move on the part of the President is a step toward involving us in the European quarrel," he said.

Questioned regarding national defense, the Colonel held to the theory that "our best national defense is to straighten out our own affairs."

Wool Cargoes Keep Boston Staffs Busy

Port of Boston Business

One of the largest amounts of wool ever landed at Boston during a single week—7,613,483 pounds—came here last week aboard three vessels from South America and one from South Africa, it was disclosed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. Two more ships from South Africa with more than 15,000 bales additional are due tomorrow, the West Cawthorn and the Robin Hood.

Despite the unusually large influx, the customs officials have been able to keep abreast of the movement and keep the big Army Base terminal and the Boston and Albany piers in East Boston, where the wool was landed, free from congestion. A staff of 15 weighers were assigned to the task of handling the wool by the customs officials, and the heavy bales were rapidly cleared for warehouse and delivery to consignees.

The figures also showed another big week for the collection of duties, swelling the revenue of the Government for the single week by nearly $1,000,000. Imports of all kinds, brought in for consumption, were valued at nearly $4,000,000 last week, while imports for warehouse represented more than $1,500,000.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Feb. 10, 1940	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$3,993,808	$3,284,647
Imports for warehouse	1,585,219	838,166
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	693,001	750,314
Duties collected	983,390	843,661
Wool imports (lbs.)	7,613,483	2,237,592
	Fiscal Year July 1-Feb. 10	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	84,589,507	34,030,918
Duties collected	20,739,877	13,180,266

Radio to Trace Hidden Streams

When a river ducks under the earth's surface, it becomes an extremely difficult task to chart its course. But Dr. Robley D. Evans, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, advocates the use of radioactive atoms as tracers.

This process is known as "tagging" —which is more usually in the domain of traffic policemen. Tagging by means of atoms the course of underground waterways is now being employed by physicists, according to Dr. Evans, who demonstrated how the tracing job is done during a Popular Science lecture at M. I. T. yesterday.

Saltonstall and Dean Confer on Storm Charges

Ernest J. Dean, State Commissioner of Conservation, conferred this afternoon with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. The meeting was at the Governor's request, to obtain Mr. Dean's reply to charges by State Auditor Russell A. Wood that contracts awarded to repair hurricane damage were wasteful.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 "Sports Rendezvous"	Talk; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Merit Award	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Uncle Eph"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra; Vass Family	"Inside of Sports"; "Leaders in Dance Time"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch. "Traveling Gordons"
7:45 serial				
8:00 "Tune-Up Time"; vocalists; orch.	"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes"; sketch	Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou; songs; orchestra	"Play Broadcast"	Harpers' Varieties
8:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news; talk	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Play Broadcast"	WMEX Camera Club
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	Speaker; music	symphony orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Studio program
8:45 Shelton; War news	"True or False"		B. U. Radio Institute	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00 Charles Laughton, Elsa Lanchester in "Sidewalks of London"	Fundamental Issues of the Day"; talk by Herbert Hoover	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Mass.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Alec Templeton Time; piano; chorus; orch.	Lincoln Day Dinner; speakers	
9:30	Dinah Shore, songs			
9:45				
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	John Hamilton: "Victory Through Unity"	"Lullaby Lady"; Continentals Quartet; orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	National Forum: Rep. Martin, Massachusetts.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news		Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm";	Nick Cochrane's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather			Harold Stokes' Orches-	Dal Danford's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. Marcantonio	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Everett Hoagland's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Larry Fontin's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Everett Hoagland's Orch.	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Ton o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Carl Moore, music	Gene and Glenn	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour: talks; recordings	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	"Five Star News"
8:15 Shopping talk		Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Music programs	Variety Hour: talks; recordings	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Musical Clock"		"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:15 American School of	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:30 the Air	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"Variations"; music	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Thunder Over Paradise	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife"	"Melody Strings"	Farm and Home News
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Household talk	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Music Lovers Club of
11:15 "Life Begins"	Serial sketch	"The Road of Life"	Milton Kaye, organist	Boston recital, Copley
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Traveling Chef"	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	Plaza Hotel
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review:	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"	"Hollywood 10,000"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Recordings	Household talk	"It Happened in 1915"	"Songs You Like"
1:45 "Road of Life"	Music; sketch	Household talk	Enoch Light's Orch.	Elaine Marvea, songs
2:00 Lanny Ross songs	"Gallant American	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	"Tex and Slim"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Women"; drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Highlights, Halftones"	Margaret Larner, songs
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Piano soloist
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Army Band	Hymn recital	School of the Air	News service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Music for Every	"Western Serenade"
3:15 "Join the Ladies"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Child"; speaker	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"Melody Time"	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Heen's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"	Kennel Show	Organ recital
4:00 "Know Your State"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Vagabond's Trail"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 C. Hedges's Matinee: music	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Vagabond's Trail"	Vocal recital
4:45	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Boy Scout drama	Musical program
5:00 Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Children's stories	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Drama: music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Jay Vesely, sports	Speaker; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon orchestra
6:45 "Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	prano; organ	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 "Big Town" with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Tito Schipa, tenor; An-	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	tonini's Orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30 "Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Mozart Concerto Series:	Song recital
8:45 Heirs"; sketch	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	pianist; orchestra	Goldcoast Riders
9:00 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America";	Popular quiz	"This War"; talk	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	Sandberg's "Lincoln"	Popular quiz	War news, from France	Variety Hour
9:30 Ray Scott's Orch.;	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45 Nan Wynn, songs	Paul Gallico	Molly"; music	Third period. Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	"New England Talks It	Bob Hope, Judy Gar-	Detroit hockey game.	News Service
10:15 Income tax talk	Over"; forum	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan, reporter	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	"New England Talks It	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Les Concerts Sympho-	Vic Berton's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Over"; forum	house"; drama; music	niques de Montreal	Danny Gool's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Recordings	Recordings	Weather Service	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 Recordings	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	News Service

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Check and double check . . . with a few plaids thrown in. That's what we're in for this coming season. And they're checks and plaids of no mean proportions; some of them. In fact they're downright huge. However, it makes things all very gay and colorful, and that's the idea of spring clothes, isn't it?

Fortunately, Dame Fashion also strikes the happy medium notes along with the crashing crescendos, so those of you who can't (or won't) go in for the noisey effects can still get muted effects. A nice "in-between" to our way of thinking (although there isn't exactly any of the shrinking violet to it, at that) is Filene's wool suit in a good old-fashioned black and white Shepherd-check. Your mother will remember that particular check especially well; although we can't say that its popularity ever gave out. Anyhow this suit, which sells for five cents less than $20, if we remember correctly, is one of those suits with the waistline of the jacket so handled that it gives a close-fitting, very tiny waist effect. Which no girl ever objected to, we're sure. The jacket is lined, it has a turn-down collar with lapels and everything; plus a couple of pockets on either side, up top. This comes in a size 11, up to size 15. Meaning that anybody beyond that size shouldn't attempt wearing it, anyhow!

* * *

Luncheon Sets In Beach Colors

Speaking of spring reminds us of the luncheon sets we saw recently at Howell Brothers, down there in the Shreve, Crump and Low block at 422 Boylston Street. Because they're very fresh looking to begin with, and could be kept that way with no trouble at all. You see they're made out of nothing less than seaweed that has been bleached and dyed! The colors are those lovely beach colors you see in stones and shells and so forth if you examine them closely. They're woven, although they look very much as if they'd been crocheted with a scallop stitch. And the center is light, sort of blonde . . . with wide borders of various colors. You may have your choice of blue, red, gold, or brown. There's a long center scarf, and eight squares (or maybe they're oblongs) and the whole set is $6.75. You might keep them in mind as one of the many wedding gifts you'll be giving shortly . . . you know the season is just about to descend upon us. Incidentally you might also be interested in their present sale prices on lots of their items . . . towels, spreads, linens and what not. And a lightweight cotton crepe blanket cover that would be utilitarian enough for young Horace's room; for surely it's strong enough to take it!

* * *

A Chic Outfit Is Shown Here

When we mothers are called upon to stand out in the cold, watching our sons in the midst of hockey games or football, it's sometimes a problem. We mean what to wear is a problem. For much as we all might prefer just rolling up in a letter S inside a blanket, the younger generation still insists on a little chic! And personally we can think of no more chic outfit for just this "town-and-country" effect, than an ensemble we saw at Otto Piehler's. In rose tweed and gray. The gray being a hair, seal fur jacket that comes up into a hood with the rose tweed in evidence, and a tweed skirt. It should be exceptionally warm, and one ought to get loads of wear out of it. Now $98. Another good buy at the moment is a three-quarter London dyed squirrel coat for $168. Without a collar, but a yoke effect that goes around in back gives the effect of one. Lots of flare in the coat, and you could wear it daytimes or evenings, and be very effective! At 363 Boylston Street. They have dresses, hats, and accessories, too.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

How to Cut the Budget

The Boston City Council is considering Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's 1940 budget. The allowances cover City Departments and the functions of Suffolk County. They aggregate $43,620,000—a little under last year's total. Despite Mayor Tobin's declaration they are an "irreducible minimum," informed civic agencies say they could be cut, and urge such action to lessen the need of continued borrowing for current expenses. This is one of a series of stories outlining the measures these agencies recommend to cut the budget, and thus to pave the way for tax rate reduction.

Streamlines Sought

Almost inevitably, conversation with informed agencies on how city expenses could be cut drifts to the question of reducing the number of departments and streamlining the city's administrative machinery. There are now four dozen departments under the Mayor's control.

There have been surveys, reports, an M. I. T. study, recommendations, and even a serious effort by Mayor Mansfield to reorganize the departments. Although the Mayor and the City Council possess the necessary authority, nothing of importance has been accomplished. A little browsing through recent literature on the subject reveals the following items, which indicate what is meant by cutting out unnecessary services:

"The Statistics Department should be abolished. The chief functions of this department, compiling and publishing statistical information, should be assigned to the Budget Department. Little or no additional force would be needed. . . ." (Boston Municipal Research Bureau.)

"The Street Laying Out Department lays out new streets and highways and may order specific repairs . . . Both the Public Works Department and the Park Department design and construct streets and highways. This duplication means that each department maintains separate engineering forces for street and highway work which, if consolidated, would operate more efficiently and result in better streets and highways for the same expenditure of city funds." (Massachusetts Institute of Technology study.)

"Even were it not vital to use every reasonable means to secure economical operation of municipal government today, the plan (of abolishing eight engineering departments and transferring functions to an enlarged public works department) would still be highly desirable and should be adopted." (Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.)

"The creation of a Department of Finance into which would be placed the functions of the existing financial departments (Auditing, Budget, Collecting, Sinking Fund, Supply and Treasury) . . . is the most important improvement which could be made in the city government." (Joint Committee on Municipal Finance of the Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate Exchange.)

"The Market Department could profitably be abolished and its functions of managing Faneuil Hall Market absorbed by the Public Buildings Department." (Boston Municipal Research Bureau.)

"The City Messenger 'Department is a luxury . . . (and) could be abolished without inconvenience

Tops for VALUE!
Gold Stripe "Thrif-Tee Tops"
of elastic lisle on
Silk Stockings
3, 4 and 6-thread 79c 3 pairs $2.22
In Washington, only at—
THE NEW Jelleffs

Telegraph Your Flower Orders
FLOWERS
The Gift of Beauty and Understanding
We take pride in offering you an individualized flower service in the modern mode.
Gude's
MAIN STORE, 1212 F ST.
Phone NAtional 4278
Other Gude Bros. Flower Shops at 3103 14th Street 5016 Conn. Avenue 1124 Conn. Avenue WASHINGTON, D. C.

GOSSARD'S
Girdles, Corsets and MisSimplicity
Models for all type figures... $5.00 up
Betty Way
1325 E Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.
Next to National Theatre

Thompson's Dairy
High Quality DAIRY PRODUCTS
2012 11th Street N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Lansburgh's
Sewing Accessories . . . Housekeeping Aids . . . Personal Needs—they're all included in our
Parade of Notions
Dressmaking needs and accessories, personal necessities. Everything you could want from a spool of thread to a full-size wardrobe . . . you'll find exactly what you want. Be sure to supply all your wants for Spring for yourself and for your home in the Parade of Notions. Every article a fine value.
LANSBURGH'S—NOTIONS—STREET FLOOR
Lansburgh's Is Just a Few Minutes by Bus from the Union Station

Semi-Annual Clearance adds—
Kuppenheimer Top Coats
Spring and year 'round weights
in two reduced groups—these coats that were $40 to $75 now reduced to $29.75 and $39.75.
GROSNER
of 1325 F Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Advance Spring Sale
Men's Spring Suits and Topcoats
2 for $39
$21 for One
Kann's
Men's Store Second Floor
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REBUILDING SALE!
Before the builders remodel we're reducing practically our entire stock of Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, and Shoes (excepting those brands whose prices are standardized nationally by the manufacturers) Reductions of 20% to 50%.
Charge Accounts Invited
The Young Men's Shop
1319-21 F Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

The Northwest MOTOR CO.
R-P-Sabine Ford Lincoln Zephyr V-8
Authorized Dealer
Mercury
6720 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D. C.
Service on All Cars
Used cars reasonably priced, reconditioned and guaranteed

The Allies Inn
Dinner
Luncheon
Breakfast
1703 NEW YORK AVENUE WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHEN YOU are in the nation's capital be sure to take advantage of the services of advertisers in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
for information telephone
NATIONAL 2142
Hours 8 to 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets Washington, D. C.
Valentine Day but two days off—
Come Ye Who Seek the "Different" in Your Valentine Offerings
—come to Woodward & Lothrop and select inspired suggestions—delicious candies and confections that are always acceptable—gifts of precious importance—cards imbued with tender sentiments. Then, too, here are those little things you need for your Valentine entertaining—favors of all kinds—tasty foods—sandwiches from the Tea Room. Do come in—for here are offered the many things that are dear to a woman's heart—to show your affection in unlimited ways.

Making Model Fire Apparatus Hobby of Fireman-Inventor

When Lawrence Clark, member of the Newton Fire Department, isn't fighting fires he is thinking up gadgets to make the work of firemen easier or building an addition to his collection of model horse-drawn fire apparatus.

Mr. Clark's hobby of building scale models of fire-fighting equipment fits nicely into his work as a fireman for it keeps him busy through the long hours between calls. On his day off he is likely to be found in his well-equipped cellar shop doing the machine work on his latest or in his car with son "Skippy" on his way to Athol or Springfield or some other town where a rare piece of equipment has been reported.

Blueprints Scarce

When he started making model fire engines several years ago, before he became a fireman, he discovered that few blueprints for building the old horse-drawn apparatus existed.

If a town wanted a new fire truck its needs were made known to the local wagonsmith who simply went to work and made it according to verbal specifications. To circumvent this lack Mr. Clark set out to see as many of the old type fire engines as he could locate. From the originals he made his own scale drawings and working plans.

In his present collection Mr. Clark has a Bolton "Quick-step" used in the town of Bolton, Mass., where the original still is, more than 150 years ago. The "Quick-step" was a variation of the hand tub on which the pump handles worked horizontally rather than vertically.

The largest piece, and possibly the most efficient looking to the layman, is a city service ladder truck copied from one which was used in Waltham until motorized equipment replaced it. Rarer is a hose reel used about 1865 and a hand-drawn ladder pung, the original of which was used in the town of Natick for many years.

All Details Copied

No slightest detail is overlooked by Mr. Clark. Where metal is used on the original, metal is used in the models, and if the splash cloth on the original was red it will be red in the miniature. A splash cloth, for uninformed readers, is the piece of canvas hung between the front wheels of a wagon to keep the mud kicked up by the horses' hoofs from splattering the under part of the vehicle.

For the metal parts of the models Mr. Clark makes wooden patterns and has them cast. It is frequently necessary to thread by hand the small pins used in assembling the models.

As for "gadgets" Mr. Clark has invented a special kind of wrench called a spanner used to take apart hose couplings and a spanner holder—in effect a rack on the fire truck's running board. He also has perfected a Siamese gate holder, a Siamese gate being a coupler permitting more than one water line to be taken off a hose or hydrant connection. Patents were secured on all of these and sold to a manufacturer who has placed them on the market.

In addition to his inventions and hobby Mr. Clark has an extensive picture collection of horse-drawn fire apparatus from all over the world. He has exchanged pictures with Henry Ford's Dearborn Institute and has pictures of fire apparatus in Germany, France, Switzerland, Finland, Great Britain, and other countries. He simply addresses a letter to the Fire Commissioner, Paris, or some other foreign city, tells him what he wants in the way of pictures, and in most cases gets a prompt reply.

Business Brisk at R. I. Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILLSGROVE, R. I., Feb. 12—Frederick V. Waterman, State Director of Public Works, recommended to Gov. William T. Vanderbilt and the General Assembly, in his annual report, that the State construct a new building at the State Airport here at the cost of $250,000. The new building is needed because of activities of the new Rhode Island National Guard Aviation Unit and the demand for additional space by lessees.

Mr. Waterman pointed out that when the National Guard Aviation Unit was set up last September, the demand for space was far in excess of what had been expected. Additional demands have been made since.

Business Expanding

Expansion of business is said to have been the reason why three lessees have applied for more space. Therefore, Mr. Waterman suggests the construction of a separate building on the airport land to house the guardsmen, giving them more suitable quarters and making the space they now occupy available for civilian aviation.

The popularity of aviation during the past year here is shown in the part of the report which stated that airport division experienced a 314 per cent increase in revenue, due entirely to the erection of the new hangar. It took in $20,967 between Jan. 26, 1939, and the end of the fiscal year in June. The total revenue for 1938 was $3,989.

The Waterman report further stated that unless housing were provided, a loss of $11,000 would result from equipping the National Guard unit, as the unit would take up rentable storage space. A further loss of $2,000 a year is expected under present conditions because the State has to store all Government-owned aircraft free of charge.

Immediate Action Urged

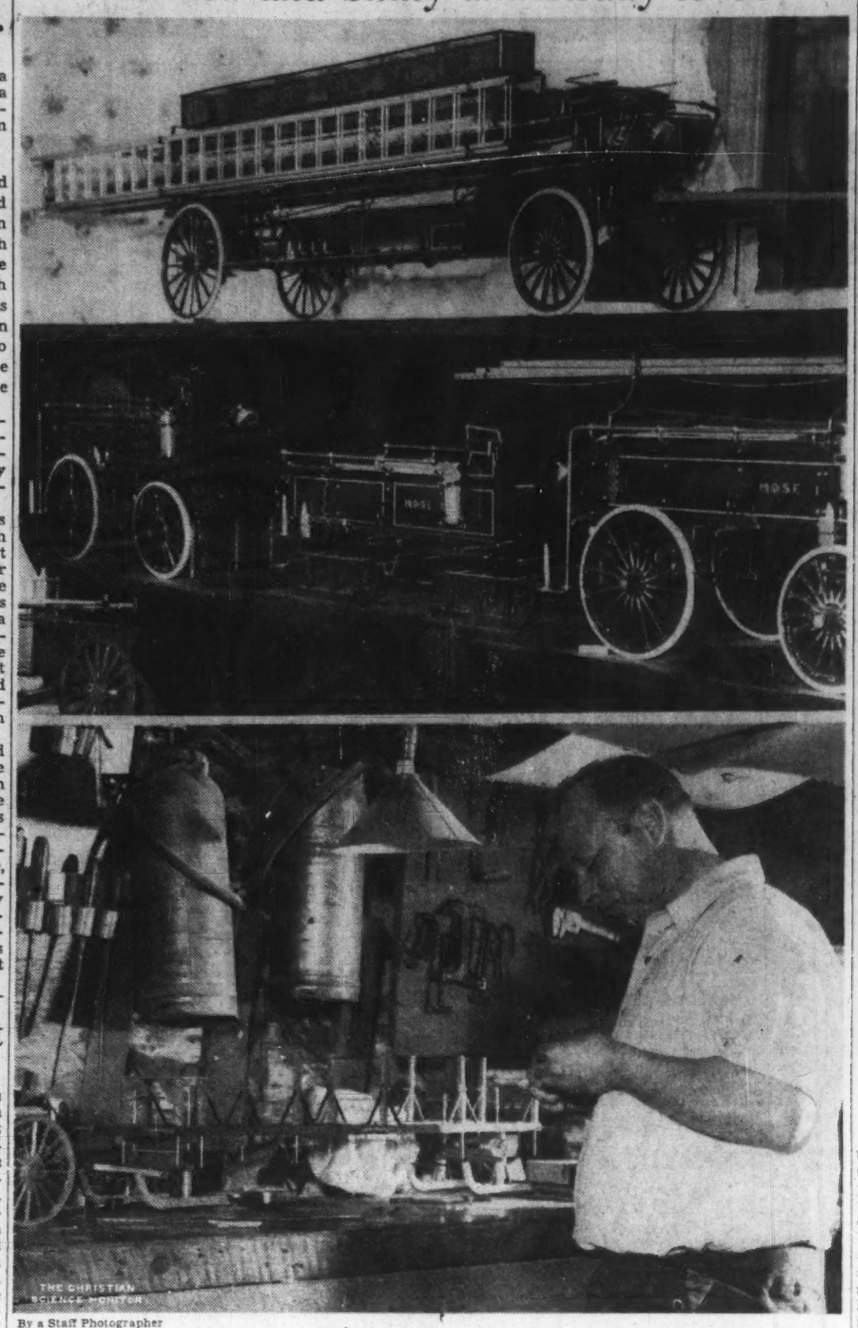
A prospective loss also is cited in the fact that a commercial firm now wants to rent 10,000 square feet but all available space is taken by the National Guard.

"To sum up the situation," Mr. Waterman said, "it is absolutely necessary to provide proper and adequate facilities immediately for the military operations. Under present conditions any possibility of further expansion of civil aviation in the port is stopped, and the military is operating under a most serious handicap."

EAST CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK
Over 85 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street East Cambridge, Mass.
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST FEBRUARY 15

Put new beauty into your home
at lower cost this month
Whether you want an entire new set of furniture, or just a single piece, this is an opportune time to purchase it . . . for many of the stores that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor are holding mid-winter sales. Why not inspect the values that are being advertised?

All Red and Shiny and Ready to Go



By a Staff Photographer

Hobby of a Newton, Mass., Fireman Is Along the Line of His Daily Work

Top: A few of Lawrence Clark's model fire trucks. The one on the top shelf is modeled after a city service ladder truck used in Waltham, Mass.

Lower: Fireman Clark in his well-equipped cellar workshop with the framework of two new models on the bench.

Additional List of Community Fund Gifts

Lists of contributors to the Greater Boston 1940 Community Fund Campaign continue to come from Fund headquarters. Following is an additional list of subscriptions of $100 or more received from individuals and companies and employees:

Feb. 12, 1940

Subscriptions of Individuals

$2,000—Frederick Law Olmsted Trust.
$900—Cambridge Dinner Dances.
$600—Harris Fahnestock, Jr.
$550—George Alpert.
$500—Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus M. Burroughs; Thornton K. Lothrop.
$400—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Sonnabend.
$375—Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. May, Jr.
$350—Mr. and Mrs. Willard B. Luther; Charles M. Rogerson.
$330—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Fear.
$325—Abraham L. Gordon.
$300—Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Pengra; Donald Perry
$275—Dr. and Mrs. Saul Berman.
$250—Mr. and Mrs. William K. Bruckhauser; Mr. and Mrs. E. Barton Chapin; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Raphael; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Santry; M. E. and C. E. Wyzanski Trust.
$215—Leland Powers.
$230—Dr. Joseph J. Skirball.
$215—H. Leon Sharmat.
$210—Samuel and Edward Goldstein.
$200—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barron, Jr.; Samuel H. Batchelder; Claude R. Branch; Mr. and Mrs. Harold T. Davis; Harry J. Farrington; Wilder H. Haines; Mrs. Stuart C. Rand; Lucius E. Thayer; Dr. and Mrs. George B. Wislocki.
$175—Louis I. Beckwith; Mr. and Mrs. Murray F. Hall; Nymen M. Leibson.
$170—Jacob Fisher.
$165—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alpern; Dr. David Berlin; John Ward.
$160—David Burstein.
$150—Mr. and Mrs. William M. Austin; Harry B. Braude; Mr. and Mrs. Seymour P. Edgerton; Mr. and Mrs. James Garfield; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rome; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wald.
$145—Dr. Louis M. Freedman; Dr. Philip E. Meltzer.
$140—Dr. and Mrs. Armin Klein; Dr. Benjamin Sachs; Dr. Louis E. Wolfson.
$135—Edward A. Nathanson; Dr. and Mrs. Nathan Sidel; Dr. Jacob H. Swartz; Mr. Francis S. Wyner.
$130—Adolph I. Dinner.
$128—Martin Witte.
$125—Dr. Harry F. Friedman; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Tillinghast.
$120—Mr. and Mrs. Hubert L. Carter; Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Goldman; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Neiman.
$115—Dr. and Mrs. Abraham Colmes.
$110—Mr. and Mrs. George S. Alberts.
$105—Dr. and Mrs. Aaron Thurman.
$100—Miss Marion S. Abbot; Judge Elijah Adlow; Asa S. Allen; Ralph O. Boyd; Dr. and Mrs. F. Gorham Brigham; Henry Lee Bunce, Jr.; Frederick H. Chase; Morris Citrin; Robert A. B. Cook; Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Cotter; Claude B. Cross; Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Curtis Jr.; Roy M. Cushman; Dr. William Dameshek; Mrs. Edward C. Donnelly; Mr. and Mrs. Cutler B. Downer; Mr. Daniel J. Gallagher; Alfred Gardner; Mrs. John Wallace Goodrich; Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hall; Walter T. Hall; Charles Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Cheney C. Jones; Dr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Mezer; Mrs. Lester H. Monks; Charles B. Newhall; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Norwish; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Palmer; Thomas E. Proctor, additional (Total to date $200); Dr. Samuel Proger; Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Rhinelander; George E. Robinson; Frank Solomon; James J. Storrow Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Trustman, additional (Total to date $295); V. C. Bruce Weimore; Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Wiegand Jr.; Lothrop Withington; Mr. and Mrs. Roger Wolcott, additional (Total to date $500).

Companies and Employees

$19,556—United Shoe Machinery Corporation employees, additional (Total to date $42,056).
$10,357—Cambridge Municipal employees.
$4,257—Gillette Safety Razor Company and employees, additional (Total to date $15,007).
$2,850—Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery and employees.
$2,209—Rust Craft Publishers, Inc. employees.
$1,722—Massachusetts General Hospital employees, additional (Total to date $5,282).
$1,628—Brookline Municipal employees.
$1,387—Somerville Municipal employees.
$1,371—New England Newspaper Publishing Company employees (Includes Boston American-Daily Record-Sunday Advertiser).
$1,298—Chelsea Municipal employees.
$1,267—Boston Globe employees.
$1,214—Everett Municipal employees.
$1,206—Medford Municipal employees.
$1,115—Belmont Municipal employees.
$1,047—Choate, Hall & Stewart employees.
$1,000—Boston Gear Works, Inc.
$876—Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation employees.
$810—Watertown Municipal employees.
$754—Beth Israel Hospital employees.
$750—Hale & Dorr, additional (Total to date $1,000).
$713—Boston Museum of Fine Arts School employees.
$693—Winchester Municipal employees.
$687—Rivett Lathe & Grinder, Inc., and employees.
$675—The Personal Book Shop and employees.
$670—Ashton Valve Company and employees.
$646—B. F. Sturtevant Company employees.
$620—Dedham Municipal employees.
$600—Hunt-Spiller Manufacturing corporation.
$589—Keystone Manufacturing Company employees.
$540—Revere Municipal employees.
$531—Goodwin Procter & Hoar Employees.
$507—New England Hospital for Women and Children employees.
$504—Boston Provident Association employees.
$500—Ernst & Ernst.
$498—Middlesex County employees.
$491—C. W. Whittier & Bro. employees.
$464—Hawkridge Brothers Company and employees, additional (Total to date $3,611).
$450—Carter Rice & Company Corporation; T. J. Edwards, Inc., additional (Total to date $550).
$437—Boston Gear Works, Inc., employees.
$428—Boston Council of Social Agencies and Boston Health League employees.
$427—Winthrop Municipal employees.
$426—Little Brown & Company employees.
$425—Sawyer Hardy Stone & Morrison.
$417—Braintree Municipal employees; Ludlow Manufacturing and Sales Company employees, additional (Total to date $1,917).
$416—Boston Post employees.
$409—Nutter McClennen & Fish employees.
$405—Weymouth Municipal employees.
$400—Blanchard Machine Company; Farrington Manufacturing Company; Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company and employees.
$386—Charles F. Rittenhouse & Company and employees.
$360—Thompson Wire Company employees.
$345—Malden Municipal employees.
$342—The Stetson Shoe Company, Inc., employees; Warren Pipe Company of Massachusetts, Inc., employees.
$341—Hale & Dorr employees.
$339—Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Company and employees, additional (Total to date $2,065).
$322—Farrington Manufacturing Company employees.
$300—McKenzie Engraving Company and employees; The Sturtevant Mill Company.
$297—Boston Museum of Fine Arts, additional (Total to date $714).
$295—Needham Municipal employees.
$294—Scovell Wellington & Company employees.
$292—E. B. Badger & Sons Company employees.
$290—United Carr Fastener Corporation employees.
$289—Badger, Pratt, Doyle & Badger employees.
$266—Hausserman Davison & Shattuck and employees.
$260—John Carter & Co., Inc., and employees.
$255—Houghton Mifflin Company and Riverside Press employees, additional (Total to date $617).
$250—Buck Printing Company; Herbert F. French & Co.; Samuel Gordon & Sons; Massachusetts Knitting Mills employees; Polaroid Corporation; Simpson Dry Dock Plant; Thompson Wire Company; the Walworth Company.
$246—Compo Shoe Machinery Corporation employees.
$240—Acme Paper Box Company employees.
$232—Peter Gray Corporation and employees.
$229—Buck Printing Company employees.
$225—Cambridge Smelting Company; Shawmut Engineering Company and employees.
$224—WEEI and employees (Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.).
$223—The Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital employees.
$222—Carter Rice & Co. Corporation employees.
$220—Gerstein & Cooper Company.
$219—Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc., and employees.
$213—Massachusetts Women's Hospital employees.
$211—David Feinburg Company, additional (Total to date, $711).
$205—Boston Dispensary employees, additional (Total to date, $1,981).
$200—Arthur Anderson & Company; Brown, Durrell Company and employees, additional (Total to date $750); Cambridge Screw Company and employees; R. A. Nordblom Company, Inc.; Steward, Chase & Baldwin.
$194—Boston Transcript Company employees.
$189—Boston Envelope Company employees.
$188—Hill, Barlow, Goodale & Wiswall employees, additional (Total to date $349).
$186—Donnelly Electric & Neon Company employees.
$183—Simpson Dry Dock Plant employees.
$181—Peabody, Arnold; Batchelder & Luther employees.
$179—Consolidated Paper Box Company.
$175—Agar Manufacturing Company and employees.
$170—Hunt-Spiller Manufacturing Company employees.
$169—T. J. Edwards, Inc., employees.
$165—Federal Engraving Company employees.
$163—American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions employees.
$160—Boston Insulated Wire & Cable Company; Gordon Supply Company employees; Seamans Stetson & Tuttle employees.
$159—Middlesex County National Bank employees.
$158—Austin Hastings Company, Inc., employees, additional (Total to date $388).
$156—Gaston, Snow, Hunt, Rice & Boyd employees, additional (Total to date $284); Woburn Municipal employees.
$156—Burroughs Adding Machine Company employees.
$153—General Body & Hoist Company and employees.
$152—S. D. Warren Company employees.
$151—Friedman Atherton King & Turner employees.
$150—Badger, Pratt, Doyle & Badger; Frank H. Davis Company; Lyne, Woodworth & Evarts and employees, additional (Total to date $700); Stone and Forsyth Company; Wright & Potter Printing Company employees.
$145—Court Square Press employees.
$141—International Business Machines Corporation employees.
$138—Blanchard Machine Company employees.
$137—Wetherell Brothers Company and employees.
$136—Warner, Stackpole, Stetson & Bradlee employees.
$135—Joseph Pollak Corporation.
$134—Back Bay Electrotype & Engraving Company and employees; Cambridge Y. W. C. A. employees; Fort Hill Paper Company employees.
$133—Suburban Gas & Electric employees.
$132—Decatur & Hopkins Company and employees; Norfolk County employees; Walker Gordon Laboratory Company employees.
$130—The Atwell Company.
$129—Withington, Cross, Proctor & Park employees.
$128—The Children's Hospital employees, additional (Total to date $1,194); Fish, Hildreth, Cary & Jenney employees.
$127—Cambridge Chronicle-Sun and employees; Chandler & Farquhar Company, Inc., and employees.
$126—American Can of Massachusetts employees; Gar Wood Industries, Inc., and employees; H. F. Livermore Company employees.
$125—Consolidated Paper Box Company; International Business Machine Corporation; Simonds Saw & Steel Company employees; Talitha Cumi Home employees.
$124—Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott employees.

PROFILE BRAND
Canned Goods
DICKERMAN & COMPANY
Wholesale Grocers
Tel. 900 14 Bridge Street
CONCORD NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Reed Laundry Co.
"Launderers"
Concord, N. H., Tel. 102
Rug Cleaning Dept. Connected

Fin. Com. Asks Change in Law Governing Jail

The Boston Finance Commission today described the maze of statutes governing operation of the Charles Street Jail as the result of "a century of tinkering here and there with the law," and called upon Governor Leverett Saltonstall to seek revision in order to pin responsibility for the jail's administration on a definite official.

In a report published today, the Commission declared that the present diffusion of responsibility among the Sheriff, the City Council, Mayor and other officials of Boston, and the State Commissioner of Correction has been used by delinquent officials as an "excuse for not undertaking the full measure of their several responsibilities."

The Commission traced the development of statutes from colonial days, and called attention to conflicts and obscurities of the law. The supervisory duties discharged by the Commissioner of Correction and the City Council are parallel and overlapping, for example, it was said.

"However, the City Council really has no power to exercise this supervision, in the Commission's opinion, because the functions "smack of executive rather than non-executive character." The City Charter of 1909 prohibits the Council from exercising any executive powers.

"Each (agency) has an indefinite responsibility and as a result 'everybody's business is nobody's business,'" the Commission declared. "The result has been most unfortunate."

"The Finance Commission recommends that an overhauling of these statutes be undertaken, and is submitting this report to you now in order that you may have ample time to consider it before the convening of the next session of the Legislature," the 17-page document concluded.

G. E. Plastics Business Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The plastics business of the General Electric Company will grow to such large proportions that this city will have two G. E. plants of equal size eventually, Hardage L. Andrews, Vice-President of the Company's appliance and merchandise division, predicted at a plastics division dinner here. At the same time, he forecast a 15 to 30 per cent rise in general business conditions for 1940 over 1939.

Any improvement in the appliance business, Mr. Andrews stated, will bring added production for the main plant in Pittsfield, where the principal product is transformers.

Philip Stockton, Banker, Passes On at Boston

Philip Stockton, who passed on at his Boston home, Sunday, was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the First National Bank of Boston, and formerly its President. He was a Director in about 30 corporations, including some of the best known in the United States.

A native of Brookline, he was the son of Howard Stockton, one-time President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. Educated at Harvard in a liberal arts course, and at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in civil engineering, his first undertaking after graduation was construction work on a textile mill in Alabama.

Two years later he entered banking in Boston as head of the newly founded City Trust Company. This was absorbed by the Old Colony Trust Company in 1910. In 1929 Mr. Stockton became President of the First National Bank of Boston, retaining his presidency in the Old Colony Trust. He retired to the Executive Committee in 1938.

He was a Director of the General Electric Company, Gillette Safety Razor Company, Pacific Mills, Old Colony and Union Freight Railroads, Submarine Signal Company, The Great American, New England Mutual Life and American Alliance Insurance Companies, the Guarantee Company of North America, and the Massachusetts Fire & Marine Insurance Company.

He was also a Director of Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Fall River Gas Works Company, Haverhill Gas Company, Scott & Williams Company, the Railway & Light Securities Company and the French-American Banking Corporation. He was a Trustee of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, the Bankers' Electric Protective Association, Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, and the Old Colony Investment Trust.

He was President of the A. J. Tower Company, Treasurer and Director of the Infants' Hospital, and trustee of permanent funds of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the American Humane Education Society. He held various positions in the annual Community Fund Drive since the first one in 1936.

Maine Democratic Candidate Would Woo Young Republicans

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 12—The time and place for the State conventions of the two major political parties of Maine now are known. Democrats will meet at Bangor on March 27, that city having been a last-minute choice over Portland, where the Republican State convention will be held April 4. No announcements have been made in regard to the keynote speakers or other arrangements.

So far as is known, the Republican high council has taken no action upon the proposal of the Young Republicans that a series of meetings for platform discussions be held prior to the convention. The only official reference to the recent proposition of the Republican group has been contained in a speech by Fulton J. Redman, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, who said that if the G. O. P. leaders were not interested he would be glad to welcome on his own the young voters to a discussion of platform issues.

WPA Spends $50,000 Less

Statistics furnished by John C. Fitzgerald, State Works Projects Administration Administrator, indicate that approximately $450,000 was spent by the WPA in Maine during the month of January, about $50,000 less than a year ago. There are approximately 10,000 needy employables on WPA rolls at present, about 1,000 less than in January, 1939. Mr. Fitzgerald said the relief situation in Aroostook County remains particularly acute. In several cities and towns the WPA now is featuring a school lunch project through which school children without distinction are receiving balanced and nutritious lunches each day prepared largely from surplus foodstuffs supplied by the Surplus Commodities Division.

Realty Taxes a Fernald Issue

One of the most active of the Republican gubernatorial aspirants is former State Senator Roy L. Fernald of Winterport, whose calendar included 22 speaking engagements in January and already has 17 engagements listed for this month. Lately Mr. Fernald has been interesting himself in the matter of real estate taxes and bonded indebtedness.

On a basis of information he has obtained through questionnaires sent to treasurers of every State, Candidate Fernald is presenting to the voters comparisons of their State with others in the Union, on these two matters. He reports, for instance, that in Maine farm real estate pays more taxes per $100 of value than farm real estate pays anywhere else in the United States, $2.58 as compared with a New England average of $1.73 and a United States average of $1.16 (1938 figures).

Maine's bonded indebtedness of $27,931,500 on Jan. 1, 1940, ranked twelfth in the United States on a per capita basis, or $36 per capita. He claims that Maine has been paying 55 cents in interest charges on every dollar of State bonds issued, and that on bonds issued since 1913 Maine will have paid on retirement of these bonds $26,426,630 in interest. He terms this unsound finance and proposes a debt reorganization program, pointing to Tennessee for a typical example of what can be accomplished along such lines.

Lookout to Replace Radio?

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 12 (AP)—Along Portland's waterfront today they talked jokingly, yet half seriously, of putting an official observer up in the 82-foot, 133-year-old observatory on Munjoy Hill to announce the arrival of foreign vessels off the harbor entrance.

Since inception of wireless communication, ship's agents haven't had to resort to tower observers for arrival reports, but the war has silenced radio transmitters on most foreign ships.

There have been occasions since the European conflict started, when foreign vessels have dropped anchor in the lower harbor before anyone—agents, towboat skippers, longshoremen, or port authorities—even know they had left the other side of the Atlantic.

In peace times, Portland-bound steamers from Europe advised by wireless, usually when off Cape Race, Newfoundland, that they would reach the pilot station at a specified day and hour. Ship's agents arranged for berthing space, stevedore gangs to handle cargo, and notified customs and immigration officials—all at a time saving.

But with foriegn ships hesitant to disclose their position to belligerent naval craft by sending the usual message to agents, that has changed.

The observatory was refurbished last summer and attracted throngs of tourists. The old signal flags, which may yet reappear on the tower halyards, are draped around the interior.

Violets for Valentine
Taylor Flowers
1466 Broad Street
Providence, R. I.
Telephon Hopkins 6060 6061
Residence Williams 3834

Towle's new "SILVER PLUME" sterling sold exclusively in Providence by J. A. Foster Co.
You can obtain 24 pieces of this lovely pattern for as little as $67.00
Foster-Jewelers
The J. A. Foster Co.—
Dorrance and Middle Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

"Meet me at The Outlet"
is a byword with Southern New England shoppers. We're right in the heart of downtown Providence, handy to bus lines, street cars, and parking lots . . . easy to reach whether you come from near or far.
Many shoppers wouldn't think of making a trip to Providence without visiting The Outlet to see what's new, what's on sale, what's fashionable . . . well knowing that our 46-year policy of keeping quality consistently high and prices consistently low, safeguards their every purchase.
So, meet your friends at The Outlet. You'll find we're a friendly store, interested in YOU.
The OUTLET
Rhode Island's Largest Department Store
PROVIDENCE

Come To
GLADDING'S
$18,000.00 Fur Sale!
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Shepard
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
CLEARANCE
Exceptional Fur Coats
Originally Priced 228.00 to 298.00
184.00
Pay 18.40 Down, the Balance in 10 Monthly Payments, No Carrying Charge.
● Black Persian Lamb
● Let Out Raccoon
● Black Persian Paw
● Hudson Seal Hollander Dyed Muskrat
● Natural Grey Squirrel
● Sable Dyed Squirrel
● Silver Fox Jacket
● Leopard Cat
● Black Russian Pony
Fur Shop—Second Floor

Hockey Race Changes Outlook on Comparable Basis With Speed of Game—Pics Idle

Bruins Close In on Rangers And Chicago Hawks in Spurt

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The modern trend of development in the National Hockey League has tended to add speed and more speed to the game. And speed has been added with the more frequent substitutions and the stress toward finding younger and faster skaters each season. Whether this modern trend toward speed crept into the general hockey situation in the past three days or not is perhaps on the fantastic side, but so it seems.

Friday morning the Rangers were quite safely in first place and the Chicago Black Hawks were not given more than a passing thought. But in the three nights since the fun has increased and to revert back to the speed theme, the Rangers, with a three-point lead and two games in three nights, find themselves this morning only one full game ahead of the Bruins.

Security Changed

The Toronto Maple Leafs also encountered a quick change of security in that they were comfortably coasting in third place with a six-point lead over the Chicago Black Hawks. This morning they awakened to see those Hawks right on their heels and the lead lessened to a mere three points. If conditions continue to change as rapidly during this week, the race will result in something of a turmoil.

It is hardly likely that much will happen to the Bruins and Rangers, however, for tomorrow night there is only one game—Detroit at Boston. The Bruins should take the Red Wings for, while they spurted well recently, they toppled to form last week and were beaten by Chicago and Canadiens. The Bruins can tie Rangers for first place by winning here tomorrow night, but Rangers play host to the same Wings on Thursday and then go to Detroit to meet them again on Sunday while the Bruins are idle. Rangers are almost certain to win at least one of the two with Detroit.

Prospects Ahead

The battle between Toronto and Chicago could bring forth more action. Canadien will have much to do with it too, for the Frenchmen meet Chicago on Thursday and then will battle Toronto on Saturday and Sunday. The Hawks rest from Thursday until Sunday when they go to New York to engage in a conflict with Americans. If Canadiens beat Toronto and Chicago beats Canadiens, the race will open wide for third place.

The Bruins are moving along plenty fast right now and the Rangers, meeting their first mishaps of the season, are halting here and there. When the locals took the Americans in stride, 4 to 2, last night they had won their fourth game in succession and are these Bruins in a scoring orgy! They have beaten Amerks 4-2, Rangers 6-2, Amerks 7-1, and Chicago 5-0—a total of 22 goals to five.

"Kraut" Line Quiet

Local hockey fans probably noted that the "Kraut" line of Bauer, Schmidt, and Dumart did not figure heavily in the scoring last night, but that might have been accounted for in that Schmidt did not play very much. He has been bothered by an ailment and was rested as much as possible. He probably will be set for tomorrow night. The team came out of the Amerks game without any undue injuries.

Red Hamill, who went down to help out Hershey for a time, will return if the Bruins need him at a moment's notice.

Events

Monday, Feb. 12

Amateur boxing at Arena in evening.
Boston University vs. Junior Olympics and Boston Rangers vs. Providence Scarlets at Garden in evening (hockey).

Tuesday, Feb. 13

Boston Bruins vs. Detroit Red Wings at Garden in evening (hockey).
Public skating at Arena in morning.
Northeastern vs. M. I. T., and Boston College vs. New Hampshire at Arena in evening (hockey).
Tufts vs. Boston University at Medford (basketball).
Boston University vs. Bates at Boston (basketball).

Wednesday, Feb. 14

Harvard vs. Boston University at Cambridge (fencing).
Harvard Freshmen vs. Boston University at Skating Club rink, Brighton (hockey).
Harvard vs. M. I. T. at Cambridge (squash).
Harvard Varsity vs. Providence Boys' Club at Cambridge (swimming).
Harvard Freshmen vs. Andover at Cambridge (swimming).
M. I. T. Freshmen vs. Boston Boys' Club at Cambridge (basketball).
Sonja Henie at Boston Garden in evening.

Thursday, Feb. 15

Public skating at Arena in morning.
Boston University vs. Colby at Arena in afternoon (hockey).
Sonja Henie at Boston Garden in evening.

Friday, Feb. 16

Public skating at Arena in morning and afternoon.
Tufts Freshmen vs. Huntington School at Medford (basketball).
Tufts vs. Williams at Medford (basketball).
N. E. A. A. U. swimming championships at Brookline Municipal Pool: Senior 300-yard medley for women, and junior 50-yard freestyle for women.
Sonja Henie at Boston Garden in evening.

Saturday, Feb. 17

Harvard vs. Cornell at Cambridge (basketball).
Harvard Freshmen vs. Gov. Dummer at Cambridge (basketball).
Harvard vs. Seton Hall at Cambridge (fencing).
Harvard vs. Boston University (freshman fencing).
Harvard vs. Princeton at Arena in evening (hockey).
Harvard Freshmen vs. Huntington School and Brookline High at Cambridge (swimming).
Harvard Freshmen vs. Exeter at Cambridge (wrestling).
M. I. T. Freshmen vs. Roxbury Latin at Cambridge (wrestling).
M. I. T. vs. Navy at Cambridge (gymnastics).
M. I. T. vs. Brown at Cambridge (fencing).
M. I. T. vs. New Hampshire at Cambridge (rifle shooting).
Tufts vs. M. I. T. at Medford (basketball).
Northeastern vs. Rhode Island State at Boston "Y" (basketball).
Commonwealth Polo League Matches at Commonwealth Armory in evening:
Pittsfield vs. Ramblers; Artillery vs. Harvard Freshmen, Blue Hill vs. Cossacks.
Interscholastic Ice Hockey League games at Arena in afternoon: Melrose vs. Medford; Rindge Tech vs. Arlington; Stoneham vs. Belmont; Newton vs. Cambridge Latin.
Tufts vs. Northeastern at Medford (track).
Northeastern Freshmen vs. Worcester Academy at Boston (track).
Sonja Henie at Boston Garden in evening.

Sunday, Feb. 18

Public skating at Arena in afternoon and evening.
Sonja Henie at Boston Garden in evening.

Clear the track!

A toboggan chute lying diamond-strewn in the sunlight—or like a pale green ribbon in the moonlight. A shove, and you're off! Fast—fast—faster! Fun!! You can find tobogganing and other exhilarating winter sports yours to enjoy at the many northern vacation resorts advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Enjoy a Vacation in the North this Winter

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: Chicago, Ill.—Jerome Herman (Dizzy) Dean, Chicago Cubs pitcher, leaving the office of the club's owner, Phil K. Wrigley, at the end of a futile two-hour conference. The star said he was being offered $10,000 for the 1940 season, but was holding out for $15,000. The hurler was paid $20,000 last season when he won only six games. Right: Cleveland, Ohio—Joan Tozzer and Bernard Fox of Boston, Mass., who won first place in the senior pairs contest of the United States figure skating championship. Miss Tozzer was the winner for the third straight year of the women's singles title. Lower: Cleveland, Ohio—Eugene Turner of Los Angeles, Calif., winner of the men's senior singles in the United States figure skating championships, shown with his trophy. The triumph placed Turner at the top of the nation's male figure skaters.

Dartmouth Nears Eastern Intercollegiate Honors

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	W	L	Pts	Opp. Pts
Dartmouth	5	1	303	225
Princeton	3	1	133	146
Cornell	3	2	177	153
Yale	2	3	195	189
Harvard	1	3	151	172
Columbia	1	3	138	149
Pennsylvania	1	3	133	194

Results Feb. 10

Princeton 33, Harvard 32.
Cornell 52, Penn 32.
Dartmouth 52, Yale 33.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Dartmouth's Indians start the second half of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race this week with the title apparently a lot nearer than spring in the icy New Hampshire hills.

The Indians have won five of their first six league games and scored more than 50 points in each winning effort. Princeton, a late starter, is the only other circuit team that hasn't been beaten more than once. No other team has come close to Dartmouth's scoring record, and the others all have played fewer games.

Dartmouth wiped out the last remaining doubt as to its class last week by whipping Harvard, 53-46, and Yale, 52-33, following an equally decisive victory over Princeton. The Harvard game removed any lingering ideas that the Indians couldn't do well on the road. Their only league game this week is against Cornell at Hanover Friday.

Cornell, in-and-outer all season, looked good in whipping Penn, 52-32, Saturday and may give its traditional rival a workout. Dartmouth tackles another uncertain performer, Army, in a non-league game Saturday, then has only one more contest at home for the rest of the season.

Princeton's 33-32 victory over Harvard at Cambridge Saturday helped emphasize how much better than the rest of the circuit Dartmouth has been so far. The Tigers have two home games, against Harvard Wednesday and Columbia Saturday. Other league games this week are Pennsylvania-Columbia, tonight; Yale-Cornell, Wednesday, and Cornell-Harvard and Yale-Penn, Saturday.

Leading scorers:

	Ga.	G	F	P
Broberg, Dartmouth	6	30	22	82
Bennett, Cornell	5	22	18	62
Sullivan, Dartmouth	6	22	18	62
Pearson, Dartmouth	6	25	9	59
Myers, Columbia	4	24	5	53
Parmer, Dartmouth	6	17	17	51
Ingley, Yale	5	17	6	44
Ramsey, Cornell	5	20	3	43
Lutz, Harvard	4	18	6	42
Erikson, Yale	5	17	7	41
Buckley, Harvard	4	16	5	38
Cobb, Yale	5	14	5	33
Carmichael, Prin.	4	9	12	30

Tonight—Pennsylvania at Columbia. Wednesday—Harvard at Princeton, Yale at Cornell; Friday—Cornell at Dartmouth; Saturday—Columbia at Princeton, Cornell at Harvard, Yale at Pennsylvania.

Eagles and Toronto Take Steps Toward Ice Titles

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Toronto	6	0	49	10	12
McGill	4	1	31	17	8
Queen's	3	3	35	27	6
Dartmouth	2	3	21	35	4
Princeton	1	3	12	30	2
Harvard	0	3	7	20	0
Yale	0	3	8	24	0

Results Feb. 10

Dartmouth 5, Harvard 3.
Toronto 9, McGill 4.

Games This Week

Tuesday: *Princeton at Yale.
Saturday: Queens at McGill; *Yale at Dartmouth; *Princeton at Harvard.

*Also a Quadrangular League game.

Boston College and Toronto, heralded at the start of the season as the powers of the New England Intercollegiate and Triple I Hockey Leagues, went a long way toward consolidating that opinion over the week end, as both emerged victorious from tests with their closest rivals.

The Eagles from Newton skated to a 4-2 victory over Colby to send themselves out in front with six wins as against no defeats. While that win does not settle the race by any means, it proves that B. C. must remain the favorite to win the Donald Sands Memorial Trophy from Boston University, for the Eagles have already beaten the Terriers, 12-3, this winter.

McGill Defeated

In the international circuit, Toronto trounced the Redmen of McGill, 9-4, apparently to put an end to McGill's seven-year reign of intercollegiate hockey. The Redmen gave an indication of power when they held the Varsity Blue to a 4-4 tie for two periods, but Toronto blasted in five goals in the last period without an answer. The victory was Toronto's sixth in league competition, and 16th without defeat this year.

In the other collegiate circuit of the East, the Quad League, Dartmouth defeated Harvard, 8-3, at Hanover to take over the lead once again. The Indians had previously beaten the Crimson, 5-4, in overtime in Boston. Dartmouth can win the race again this year, but it will have to step over Princeton, which beat the Green in Hanover Feb. 5.

Colby in Boston

Games in the New England League this week see Colby playing twice, first at Bowdoin today and then against Boston University at the Arena Thursday afternoon. Boston College has a chance to strengthen its position at the top when it meets a weak New Hampshire six at the Arena tomorrow night. At the same time Northeastern will play M. I. T.

In the Triple I League, all four American colleges will go into action with Princeton and Yale playing twice. Tomorrow the Tigers will visit New Haven, and on Saturday will come to Boston to meet Harvard in the feature of the week locally. On Saturday also, the Elis go to Hanover, while Queen's plays its return game with McGill. The Redmen defeated Queen's 10-4 last Friday. The games involving the American colleges this week will also count in the Quad League standing.

G. C.

Winter Sport Roundup

By the Associated Press

HANOVER, N. H.—Supreme in its own winter carnival competition for the sixth consecutive year, Dartmouth's sturdy-legged ski squad hung another championship on its belt by downing McGill and seven New England colleges.

Not as strong as in other years, the Green ran up a total of 486.7 points, to stave off threatening McGill, which scored 468.2 points. New Hampshire, which defeated Dartmouth at the annual New Hampshire carnival a week ago was third with 455.8 points.

* * *

UTICA, N. Y.—The Utica Curling Club's No. 2 rink and the Lake Mahopac, N. Y., club took the honors in finals of the three-day Grand National Curling Club bonspiel. The Utica squad defeated Ardsley, N. Y., Club 13-9 in the finals of the Mitchell Medal competition, and Lake Mahopac won both the Allen Medal and The Country Club Cup, the former by defeating The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., and the latter by downing Ardsley 24-9.

* * *

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Tuffield Latour and Paul Dupree of Saranac Lake rode Mt. Van Hoevenberg's treacherous bobrun curves in a blinding snowstorm Feb. 11 to capture the National A. A. U. senior two-man championship in a total time of 5:04.31 for the four heats.

Latour also recorded the fastest single run of the day when he was clocked in 1:15.18 in the final heat.

* * *

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich.—Ted Zoberski, of Ironwood, Mich., representing the Land o' Lakes, Wis., Club, leaped 273 feet off the Giant Pine Mountain ski slide Feb. 11, longest exhibition jump in American ski jumping annals, after winning Class A in the seventh annual Kiwanis Ski Club meet.

Zoberski's jumps of 246 and 245 feet in the tournament fell short of the official American tournament record of 257 feet, set here last year by Bob Roecker, of Duluth, Minn., now representing the University of Nevada. George Kotlarek, of Duluth, jumped 241 feet on one try.

The 273-foot jump, which set a new record for the hill—highest artificial ski-way in the world—came after officials restored an eight-foot section of the takeoff which had been removed for the tournament as a safety precaution because of fast snow.

The longest previous exhibition jump on record in the United States was 262 feet by Halvor Halstead of Norway at Big Pine, Calif., in 1934.

* * *

BERGEN, Norway — Charles Mathiesen of Norway Feb. 11 set a new world's speed skating record for 5,000 meters, covering the distance in 8m. 11.4 s.

* * *

LEBANON, N. H.—Torger Tokle, representing the Norway Ski Club of New York, won the New Hampshire State ski championship Feb. 11 from a field of 80 contestants. Tis total was 220.2 points. H. Sorenson, of the Norfolk, Conn., Outing Club, placed second with 214.4 and Ernest Dion, of the Lebanon Outing Club, was third with 209.8.

* * *

WOODSTOCK, Vt.—Doug Mann, McGill University skiing ace who won the Dartmouth Carnival slalom Feb. 10, captured the Eastern slalom race Feb. 11 on the "suicide six" course.

Although hampered by a wet underfooting and falling snow, Mann covered the tricky run in 1:51.7. Seventy-three Class A and B skiers competed, the largest field in the history of the race, sanctioned by the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association.

Mann was trailed by Joseph Ward, 16-year-old Woodstock High School youth, whose time was 1:51.9. Ed Meservey of the Dartmouth Outing Club was third in 1:53.5.

* * *

NORTH CREEK, N. Y.—Colgate's skiers captured first and second places in the quarter-mile slalom race and a first in the six-mile cross-country Feb. 11 to win the first Union College invitation ski meet. The Red Raiders finished with 281.39 points to lead Hamilton with 275.26. Union was third with 254.25, St. Lawrence fourth with 246.02 and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute fifth at 242.02.

* * *

MINNEAPOLIS—Gjardar Iverson, St. Paul, won the senior class championship at the Northwest ski tournament Feb. 11, scoring 147.4 points with leaps of 117 and 129 feet.

Harvard Poloists Win

A rapidly-ascending Harvard polo team routed Pittsfield Saturday night 24 to 7 to take the lead in the Commonwealth Polo League standing. Captain Dillingham tallied 11 of the Crimson goals. Harvard freshmen scored an 8-to-1 victory over hitherto top-ranking Cavalry to take undisputed lead in the Class B League ranking.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Boston College	6	0	44	14	12
Colby	5	2	41	19	10
Northeastern	5	3	32	35	10
Boston University	3	1	25	16	6
M. I. T.	3	5	29	39	6
Bowdoin	1	3	14	29	2
Middlebury	0	3	4	18	0
New Hampshire	0	6	12	31	0

Result Feb. 9

Colby 7, M. I. T. 2.

Results Feb. 10

M. I. T. 8, Bowdoin 4.
Boston College 4, Colby 2.
Northeastern 3, Middlebury 0.

Games This Week

Monday: Bowdoin at Colby.
Tuesday: Boston College vs. New Hampshire and M. I. T. vs. Northeastern at Arena.
Thursday: Boston University vs. Colby at Arena.

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P. C.
Yale	2	0	117	33	1.000
Princeton	2	0	90	60	1.000
Harvard	2	0	96½	53½	1.000
Columbia	1	1	73	77	.500
Navy	1	2	92	133	.333
Dartmouth	0	2	63½	86½	.000
Penn	0	3	68	157	.000

Results Feb. 10

Yale 60, Navy 15.
Harvard 48, Columbia 27.

Meets This Week

Saturday: Yale at Columbia; Penn at Princeton; Dartmouth at Navy.

Quadrangular Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Dartmouth	2	1	16	14	4
Princeton	1	1	7	3	2
Harvard	0	2	7	13	0
Yale	0	0	0	0	0

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Baltimore Orioles 7, N. Y. Rovers 6.
Baltimore Orioles 4, N. Y. Rovers 2.
Washington 7, Atlantic City 4.
Washington 2, Atlantic City 1

Olympics Rest on Week End; St. Hyacinthe Is Next Foe

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sherbrooke	23	10	3	156	111	49
Boston*	18	9	4	106	97	46
Lachine	18	14	6	122	116	42
St. Hyacinthe	15	16	1	153	154	37
Valleyfield	13	18	6	116	119	32
Verdun	14	17	4	136	110	32
Shawinigan	15	23	1	130	157	31
Québec	10	22	3	106	150	23

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Results Feb. 10

Boston 9, Quebec 1.
Shawinigan Falls 9, St. Hyacinthe 3.
Valleyfield 3, Verdun 3. (overtime)

Games This Week

Tuesday: St. Hyacinthe at Sherbrooke; Quebec at Verdun.
Wednesday: Quebec at Lachine.
Friday: Sherbrooke at Quebec.
Sunday: St. Hyacinthe at Quebec; Sherbrooke at Verdun.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having gained four big points in their two-game series with last-place Quebec Beavers over the week end, Boston Olympics today faced a 10-day rest before they next swing into action against St. Hyacinthe Gaels at the Garden Feb. 22 and 23.

The two victories over the Beavers, by scores of 6-2 and 9-1 respectively, practically assures the locals of at least second place in the final standing, even though Lachine has three games left to play. The Olympics now sport a four-point lead over Rapides, and have four games left on the schedule.

In Fourth Place

St. Hyacinthe will play three times before coming to Boston on Washington's Birthday, meeting league-leading Sherbrooke tomorrow night, Quebec Sunday, and Verdun a week from tomorrow. The Gaels, thought by many at the start of the season to be the team to watch chiefly because of their line of Al and Tony Lemay and Gordon Poirier, are currently in fourth place, and appear destined to close out their schedule in Boston in just that spot.

In the two games over the week end, it was easy to see why Quebec is having no trouble holding down the cellar position in the standings. The Beavers have three good players in Coach Theo Hamel, Edgar Mentzel, and Emile Fortin, and a fair goalie in Ken McKinnon, but the others are so many numbers.

Scoring Spree

In the five games the two teams played this winter, the Olympics hold a 4-1 edge, including one victory on Canadian ice, and a 27-17 margin in goals. In the affair yesterday, the O's went on their wildest scoring spree in two seasons of hockey, surpassing their 8-3 submerging of St. Hyacinthe at the Garden last Dec. 26.

No less than 12 of the Boston players took part in the two-game scoring, with Junie Allen flying to three goals and two assists, and Gerry Desrosiers and Buddy Foster also helping themselves to five points through the medium of two goals and three assists apiece. Dick Lewis came up with four points on three goals and one assist, while Cliff Thompson had two goals and one assist for three points. Others to add points to their year's total were Jack Harris, Frankie Spain, and Al Carvelli, two each, and Ty Anderson, Jim Feeley, Bob Jeremiah, and Paul Guibord one each.

'Pic Points

In yesterday's game for the first time since Jan. 12 the Olympics iced the same team which carried them to their 11-game streak without defeat. Foster, who was injured on that date, took his place in the line-up Friday, but not at his usual first-line center spot. Yesterday, however, the lines read Thompson, Foster, Guibord; Lewis Spain, Desrosiers; and Allen, Carvelli, Jeremiah. Stubbs and Splaine and Anderson and Feeley were at defense, with Moon in goal. Moon, by the way, played two brilliant games in the nets.

* * *

Frankie Spain injured his back in the first period yesterday and had to leave the game. "Muscles" should be back in time for the St. Hyacinthe series, however.

* * *

Feb. 25, Sunday evening, has been set as the date when Atlantic City Sea Gulls will appear here for an exhibition game with Olympics. It will be interesting to see if these representatives of the Eastern Amateur League are as good as Ty Anderson claims they are. (Ty played with Sea Gulls last year and for several years preceding.)

* * *

No attendance figures were announced at the games for the first time this season, although an estimate would have placed Friday's crowd around 13,000 and yesterday's around 14,000.

* * *

In a second game yesterday afternoon, the Junior Olympics and the Jamaica Hawks of New York battled to a 4-4 overtime tie. The teams skated until nearly 8 p. m., and by that time the crowd had dwindled to some 5,000 persons.

* * *

Bill Splaine, veteran defenseman, was presented with a traveling bag by friends in Concord during the second and third periods yesterday. Bill's mother was given a bouquet of flowers.

Sports Around the Hub

Unicorn-Penn Track Meets Clashed

From the standpoint of close competition, the recent B. A. A. Games at the Boston Garden, the final invitation meet of the local indoor track and field season, left nothing to be desired. In winning their special running events, Gregory Rice, Chuck Fenske, John Borican, Charley Beetham, Herbert Thompson, Allan Tolmich and Leslie Pawson were pushed by ambitious rivals. Borican, in capturing the Lapham 1,000, toured the banked boards in 2m. 12s., the fastest race at that distance in Hub history. The many relay tests produced close finishes, also.

To the average spectator, however, the Hunter Mile was disappointing. Much had been written about the five runners who had done that sensational Wanamaker Mile at the Millrose Games the week before. Local fans were hoping that Cunningham, Fenske, Rideout, Zamperini and Venzke were primed to shatter the all-time Boston record of 4m. 10s.

The fact that most of the B. A. A. participants took part in the Penn A. C. meet at Philadelphia on Friday night, definitely contributed to the failure. Even these great athletes cannot challenge records tomorrow if they compete today. Arranging a schedule acceptable to everyone concerned is difficult, but it is hoped that in the future the B. A. A. program will not follow too closely other outside meets.

* * *

A laudable tribute to the sport writing profession, and Bill Cunningham, columnist of the Boston Post, in particular, took place last night at the Copley-Plaza when more than 800 attended a dinner in honor of the Post writer. Among many presentations he was the recipient of an automobile from his numerous admirers.

The major league rules committee meets with Commissioner Landis today at Belleair, Fla., and both Boston clubs are represented. On the committee are Bob Quinn, Bee President, and Eddie Collins, general manager of the Red Sox. Others at the Belleair meeting are Sam Breadon of the Cardinals, Clark Griffith of Washington, Umpire Tom Connolly of the American League, Umpire Ernie Quigley of the Nationals, and Ford Frick and Will Harridge, the league presidents.

* * *

Over the week end in local baseball the Bees, through Secretary John Quinn, announced the arrival of signed contracts from Buddy Lassett and Al Lopez.

* * *

In succession, Harvard's hustling basketball five has dropped close games to Dartmouth and Princeton, two of the flag contenders in the Eastern Intercollegiate League. The Crimson led the Big Green until the closing minutes of Wednesday night's test as Cambridge, only to bow out 53 to 46. On Saturday, the Tigers edged the locals 33 to 32.

* * *

On Wednesday of this week, Harvard travels to Princeton for a second meeting with the Tigers. Cornell comes here for the first time on Saturday.

* * *

Boston successfully defended its team title in the National Squash racquets championships in New York, beating Philadelphia in the final round, 4-1.

* * *

Six of the seven members in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League will engage in championship meets this week, with all taking place Saturday. The Yale swimming team is expected to take Columbia with ease, Dartmouth is looked upon to defeat Navy, while Princeton should submerge Penn. Only Harvard of the seven-team circuit will be idle. In meets last Saturday, Yale won its second league engagement by walloping Navy, 60-15, while Harvard defeated Columbia, 48-27, for its second victory.

Vosmik to Brooklyn

The Boston Red Sox this afternoon announced the sale of Joe Vosmik, veteran outfielder, to the Brooklyn Club for an unannounced sum of money. Vosmik came to Boston from the Browns in December, 1937. The new deal was made in Florida by Larry MacPhail, head of the Dodgers, and Eddie Collins, manager of the Sox.

Sister Team

Wide World

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—Meet the Hill sisters, remarkable among basketball teams not only because they are an all-sister combination but also because their record places them among the best in the country. They recently defeated the alumnae of Rockville Center for their thirty-fourth win. In their last 84 games they have won 80. Left to right: Ruth, a gym teacher; Helen, a secretary; Isabel, who is now Mrs. Joseph Walsh and captain of the team; Marjorie, a telephone operator; and Kathleen, an undergraduate in Hempstead High School.

Cromwell Enters Thirty-Second Year as an Outstanding Track and Field Coach

Loses 14 Southern Cal Stars But Present Group Promising

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Today we take a 1940 preview peek at the University of Southern California track and field squad, a squad whose members last year could have won against almost any Olympic team in history. Fans are anxious to see if Troy can win its sixth straight national intercollegiate championship as well as add to the roster of any present or future Olympic or Pan-American team representing the United States with students in the "world champion athletic institution."

From last year's squad, 14 stars are missing this season, including five holders of important championships; there are enough consistent point winners returning, however, to give only high hopes to Coach Dean Cromwell as he enters his thirty-second year as an outstanding track and field coach.

Missing Are Listed

Missing from the 1939 roster are Erwin Miller, national A. A. U. and Pacific Coast Conference quarter-mile champion; James Humphrey, I. C. A. A. A. A. and conference high-hurdles champion; Earl Vickery, I. C. 4-A. and conference low-hurdles champion and former N. C. A. A. champion; Loring (Bud) Day, conference pole vault champion, I. C. 4-A. co-champion and former N. C. A. A. champion; and Phil Gaspar, I. C. 4-A. discus champion.

Also among the missing are Payton Jordan, I. C. 4-A. and N. C. A. A. place winner in the sprints; Irving Howe, place winner in the same championship meets in the vault; Bob Fisher, I. C. 4-A. runner-up in the shot put and holder of the U. S. C. record; Art Wrotnowski, I. C. 4-A. runner-up in the discus throw; Reed Trusel, I. C. 4-A. runner-up in the javelin; George Carter, who had a high-jump mark of 6ft. 5in., Bill Broomfield, a 24-foot broad jumper; Sam Schwartz, javelin; and Mike Portanova, two miler.

Most of these, if not all, will be active in competition for national and international teams, and will have to do as well or better as the "boys they left behind."

Returning Stars

Chief of the returning stars are Bob Peoples, I. C. 4-A. and N. C. A. A. javelin champion; Louis Zamperini, I. C. 4-A. and N. C. A. A. mile champion; Johnny Wilson, N. C. A. A. high-jump champion and co-champion of the I. C. 4-A and Conference; Clarke Mallery, co-champion of the conference and I. C. 4-A. high jump; and Mickey Anderson, national junior A. A. U. 100-meter champion.

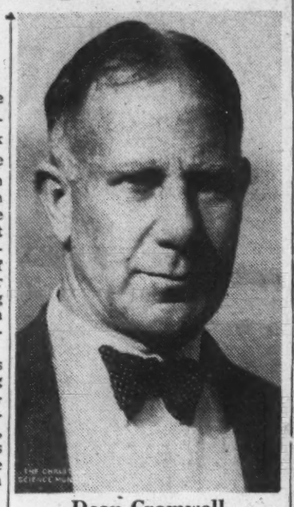
To this list of champions, reliable point winners who return are Barney Willis, third in the N. C. A. A. 100 last year; Howard Upton, runner-up in the I. C. 4-A. quarter-mile; Hugo DeGroot, third in the N. . A. A. javelin, and Don McNeil, fifth in the I. C. 4-A. shot put.

Other promising Trojans who figured prominently in dual-meet scoring last year include Ed Grunbock of the mile relay, Art Reading, surprise winner of the half-mile against Stanford; Johnny Butler, third in the Stanford mile; Art Laret, runner-up in the Cal low-hurdles and winner of the Stanford broad-jump; Bob Finch, third in the Stanford two-mile; and Luther Johnson, runner-up in the Stanford high-jump.

From the 1938 team Troy has Kenny Dills, who tied for first in the I. C. 4-A. and Conference vault that year but who stayed out last season, nurturing his back; Howard Bachman, third in the 1938 N. C. A. A. quarter-mile, who stayed out of school last season; and Ivy Bledsoe, point winner in the 1938 high sticks in the I. C. 4-A. and N. C. A. A. but who was hampered by injuries last season.

Freshman Prospects

Chief of the prospects from the 1939 frosh are Gil La Cava of Beverly Hills, holder of the world's interscholastic high-jump mark; and Cliff Bourland of Venice, a quarter-miler who has broken 50 flat. Other promising sophomores are: Leroy Weed, half-miler and miler from Coachella; John Biewener of San Diego and Art Kacewicz of Alhambra, high sticks; Searles Tally of Los Angeles, high-jump; Mel Bleeker of Los Angeles, broad jump and shot; Ray Woods of San Fernando, broad jump; Mark Yorston of Compton, discus; and James Malone of Los Angeles, distance runs.



Dean Cromwell

Here's the prospects: sure-fire stars in the javelin, high jump, and mile; potent sprinters, quarters, vaulters, and shot-putters; a fair outlook in the high hurdles and half-mile; and weakness in the discus, lows, broad-jump, and two-mile.

"Maker of Champions"

Lacking all-around strength, as compared with past Trojan teams, this squad expects trouble in dual competition with Cal (from which S. C. has won the last 14 meets), and with Stanford (which S. C. has won the last seven). Coach Cromwell, it can well be remembered, is not called the "maker of champions" for nothing: since winning its first national collegiate track championship, Troy has won eight N. C. A. A. meets and taken second out of 12 meets entered; nine I. C. 4-A. championships and runner-up once out of 13 meets entered; conference championship all four times since revival in 1936; and 10 Fresno Relay championships, one tie, and once runner-up in 12 meets.

Robert K. Shellaby

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

SAN ANTONIO—Byron Nelson and Ben Hogan finish in 13-under par tie at 271 for $5,000 Texas open golf championship and force 18-hole play-off today.

♪ ♪ ♪

DURHAM, N. C.—Warning other clubs against fraud, Minor League Czar W. G. Bramham expels Manager Clarence Roper and Player Mike Sime from baseball for life and suspends president and directors of Lenoir Club in Tar Heel League for falsifying contracts.

♪ ♪ ♪

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—National Champion Bobby Riggs cops third consecutive tennis tournament by beating Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, 6—0, 7—5, 6—2, in Roney Plaza finals. Riggs and Cooke beat Mulloy and Henry Prusoff of Seattle, Wash., 6—3, 6—4, in the doubles finals.

♪ ♪ ♪

Chuck Fenske beats Lou Zamperini and Glenn Cunningham in Hunter Mile feature of Boston A. A. Games with 4:11.2 performance.

♪ ♪ ♪

BALTIMORE—Frank Fuller ties world record of 8.5 for 70-yard high hurdles and Archie San Romani wins Governor's mile in Maryland-Fifth Regiment games.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK—U. S. Lawn Tennis Association approves Bobby Riggs and Alice Marble as top-ranking singles players and adopts rules allowing withholding of expense payments.

♪ ♪ ♪

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Tuffield Latour and Paul Dupree of Saranac Lake, N. Y., win National A. A. U. senior two-man bob sledding championship with daring ride in snow storm.

♪ ♪ ♪

SAN FRANCISCO — Kenny Washington's collegians swamp Ernie Never's all-stars 21-0 in charity football game.

♪ ♪ ♪

CLEVELAND—Joan Tozzer of Boston and Eugene Turner of Los Angeles earn singles titles in U. S. Figure Skating championships.

♪ ♪ ♪

COLUMBUS—Branch Rickey, general manager of St. Louis Cardinals says elimination of farm clubs "would kill every league in baseball except possibly the majors in five years."

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK—A. Willing Patterson of Philadelphia and H. Sherman Howes of Boston reach finals of National amateur squash racquets championships as Boston defeats Philadelphia for team title.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 10

Duquesne 27, La Salle 23 (overtime).
Ohio Bowling Green 53, Oberlin 36.
Manhattan 36, St. Francis 30.
Kenyon 46, Bluffton 32.
John Marshall 44, Savage 40.
Wittenberg 46, Denison 35.
St. John's Pharmacy 68, Union Pharmacy 39.
Wooster 56, Case 33.
Union 63, Hamilton 37.
George Washington 56, Western Reserve 50.
Indiana 46, Purdue 39.
Kent State 36, Findlay 33.
Ohio University 51, Miami (Ohio) 31.
Illinois 60, Minnesota 31.
Iowa University 37, Wisconsin 35.
Swarthmore 66, Johns Hopkins 44.
University of Dayton 42, University of Cincinnati 36.
Dartmouth 52, Yale 33.
Princeton 33, Harvard 32.
Conn. State 71, Maine 68.
Duke 50, North Carolina 44.
William and Mary 42, Hampden-Sydney 31.
Erskine 53, College of Charleston 21.
Appalachian State 61, King 50.
Newberry 53, Stetson 52.
Springfield 46, Vermont 43.
Cornell 52, Penn. 32.
Texas Tech 35, New Mexico U. 33.
Centre 52, Kentucky Wesleyan 37.
Washington 56, Idaho 48.
Niagara 52, Canisius 40.
Rochester 42, Buffalo 34.
Kentucky 46, Alabama 18.
North Dakota Univ. 50, Omaha Univ. 41.
Lehigh 42, Rutgers 31.
Worcester 34, Stevens Tech 7.
Coast Guard 38, Mass. State 36.
Pittsburgh 44, Navy 42.
Penn State 47, Army 20.
Williams 48, Wesleyan 33.
Ohio State 44, Chicago 36.
Northwestern 47, Michigan 34.
Syracuse 45, Colgate 44.
Norwich 48, Siena 27.
N. Y. U. 52, Notre Dame 43.

Hawks Halt Rangers 3-0; Bruins Win

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	22	7	8	116	63	52
Boston	23	8	4	120	71	50
Toronto	17	14	5	96	80	39
Chicago	16	16	4	77	96	36
Detroit	12	18	6	61	85	30
Americans	11	25	2	79	114	24
Canadiens	9	22	3	67	107	21

Result Feb. 10

Toronto 4, Rangers 4.

Results Feb. 11

Boston 4, Americans 2.
Canadiens 3, Detroit 2, overtime.
Chicago 3, Rangers 0.

By the Associated Press

Like any complicated, smooth-working machine—a brand new 1940 sedan for example—a hockey team that gets its results through teamwork may stop completely if one part breaks. For that reason, it looks like a contest for the National Hockey League lead again.

It hardly could be said the league-leading New York Rangers have broken down, though more than one expert has claimed they would if Capt. Art Coulter should be out. But since they have suffered a few mishaps, they haven't been the all-conquering team they were a couple of weeks ago.

First, Clint Smith was lost. Then, Alf Pike missed a game. Last night, Muzz Patrick was unable to play. Those injuries help explain why the Blue Shirts earned only one point in two games over the week end and now are leading Boston's Bruins by only two points.

Hawks' Fifth Straight

The Chicago Black Hawks offer further explanation, for their 3-0 triumph last night before 18,091 fans, the hockey season's largest crowd, marked their fifth-straight game without a defeat. It also was Chicago's third victory over the Rangers this season. The night before, the Blue Shirts had barely managed to get a 4-4 tie with the Maple Leafs at Toronto.

Boston, ready to take advantage of the slightest slip by the Rangers, belted over the New York Americans, 4-2, for its fourth-straight victory last night, and in the other game the last-place Montreal Canadiens broke a 10-game victoryless streak by turning back the Detroit Red Wings, 3-2, in overtime.

Bruins' Fourth Straight

The Black Hawks' triumph last night left them only three points behind Toronto and six ahead of Detroit. They lost little time in clinching it as Mush March and Johnny Chad scored in the first period and Les Cunningham halfway through the second. After that, it was Chicago's stonewall defense against New York's furious but futile attacks.

The Boston-American game was marked by one furious scoring outburst, touched off by Des Smith's first-period goal. In the next four minutes and 44 seconds each team rammed in two more goals. There wasn't any more scoring until Roy Conacher made his second goal near the end of the game.

Montreal's winning goal, marking the first three-goal total for the Canadiens in 16 games, was set up by Toe Blake and rookie Tony Demers and scored by veteran George Mantha. Previously the Habitants had scored twice in the first period only to see Ebbie Goodfellow lead a counter attack that tied the score in the third.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 11

National League

Boston 4, New York Americans 2.
Montreal 3, Detroit 2 (overtime).
Chicago 3, New York Rangers 0.

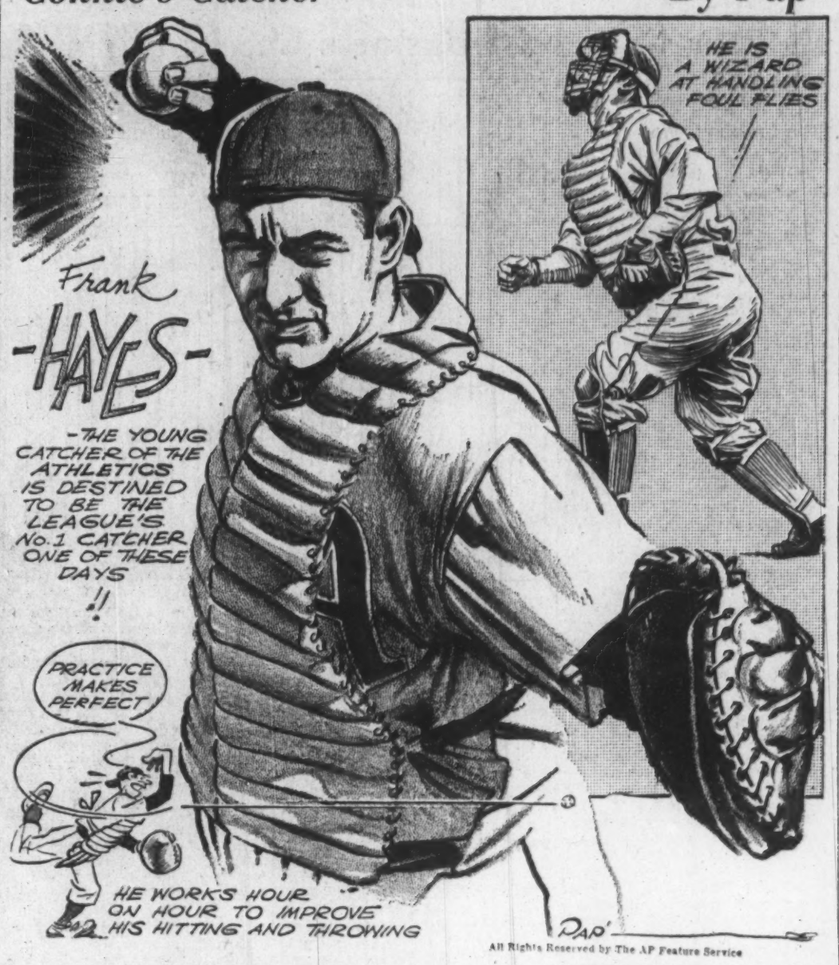
International-American League

Indianapolis 2, Hershey 0.
Syracuse 2, New Haven 1.
Providence 2, Philadelphia 1.
Springfield 2, Cleveland 1.

American Association

St. Louis 3, Minneapolis 2.
St. Paul 5, Kansas City 2.

Connie's Catcher —By Pap'


Frank
-HAYES-
-THE YOUNG CATCHER OF THE ATHLETICS IS DESTINED TO BE THE LEAGUE'S NO. 1 CATCHER ONE OF THESE DAYS !!
PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT
HE WORKS HOUR ON HOUR TO IMPROVE HIS HITTING AND THROWING
HE IS A WIZARD AT HANDLING FOUL FLIES
PAP'

All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Connie Mack's Athletics may not be going any place in particular insofar as the American league pennant is concerned but to Frank Hayes the A's husky young catcher, joining the Philadelphia team has meant seeing a fair part of the world.

Hayes first signed with the Athletics in 1933 when he was only 18 year old. He had paid his way into Shibe Park to ask Connie Mack for a chance to play with the A's. He was signed and took part in three games near the tail-end of the season.

After catching 92 games in 1934, Frank put away his baseball togs for the season. A couple of weeks after the close of the season along came his first big chance to travel. He received a telegram inviting him to join the All-Star team which was going to Honolulu, Japan, China and Manila. It seems that Charley Berry, the A's catcher who was scheduled to go with the team, was unable to do so. Frank hopped a plane to Vancouver to join the club.

Hayes spent the 1935 season with Buffalo and Albany of the International league. The following year he was back in Philadelphia where he caught 144 games for the A's.

He got a grand view of Mexico when Connie Mack took the A's down there to train in 1937. This year the A's will do their spring training in California and Frank will go along with them.

Hayes was born on Oct. 13, 1915. He signed his first contract with the A's on Sept. 13, 1933. On Oct. 13, 1934, he got word of the trip to the Orient.

On July 13 of last year, his two singles and a double helped the A's beat Chicago. His homer with two on in the ninth inning beat the Yankees on Aug. 13. On Sept. 13, the A's beat the Browns, 8 to 1.

—Pap'

Atlantic and Pacific Coast Skaters Top Field

CLEVELAND (AP)—Joan Tozzer of Boston and Eugene Turner of Los Angeles were acclaimed the top figure skaters of the nation on Feb. 10.

Closely challenged by a host of talented performers, Turner won the men's senior singles title in the U. S. Figure Skating Association's championships while Miss Tozzer, two-time winner, retained the women's singles crown.

Heddy Stenuf of Rochester, Chicago Skating Club entrant who was runner-up in the world's championship at Prague last year, finished second in the women's division, surpassing Miss Tozzer in school figures but losing in the free skating division.

Ollie Haupt Jr., of the St. Louis Skating Club, crowded Turner for the men's single title, left open by the entry of its former holder into professional skating.

Miss Tozzer, 18, skated with Bernard Fox of Boston into first place in the senior pairs—also for the third straight year.

The St. Paul Figure Skating Club captured the fours event from the Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society. Only representatives of these two clubs competed, and the winning quartet was composed of Jannette Ahrens, Mary Louise Premer, Robert Uppgren and Lyman E. Wakefield Jr.

The Skating Club of Boston received the Bedell H. Harned Trophy, awarded to the club collecting the most competition points.

Tiny, 12-year-old Ramona Allen of Oakland, Calif., a survivor of the Athenia disaster, and Bobby Specht of Chicago skimmed to first places in the women's and men's junior singles events.

Both excelled in the free skating division.

The Oakland girl triumphed over 11 older contestants and drew tremendous applause as she flashed over the ice. Little more than five months ago, she was carried in her mother's arms from the sinking Athenia, torpedoed off Glasgow, and placed in a lifeboat.

Specht, representing the Figure Skating Club of Chicago, went to the top of the men's junior singles after reaching that division by his victory in the men's novice class last year.

Others placing in the women's junior event were: Betsey C. Nichols, second; Roberta Jenks, third; and Dorothy Glazier, fourth, all of The Skating Club of Boston.

In the men's junior singles, Murray and Sheldon Galbraith, brothers representing the Skate & Ski Club of San Francisco, placed second and third, respectively, repeating their performance of last year. Arthur F. Preusch, Jr., of the St. Paul Figure Skating Club, was fourth.

Results of other events:

Junior pairs—Dorothy Glazier and Stephen Tanner, Skating Club of Boston, first; Bettie C. Prantel and George R. Boltres, Skating Club, Inc., New York, second; Robert R. Matzke and his daughter, Jean, Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society, third, and Dr and Mrs. Howard E. Wilkinson, Buffalo Skating Club, fourth.

Men's novice singles—William H. Grimditch, Jr., Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society, first; Edward Le Maire, Skating Club, Inc., New York, second; Jervi Baxter, Oakland, Calif., Figure Skating Club, third, and Warren Goodman, International Figure Skating Club of Philadelphia, fourth.

Women's novice singles—Caroline Brandt, Cleveland Skating Club, first; Jannette Ahrens, St. Paul Figure Skating Club, second; Hildegarde Balmain, Skating Club Inc., New York, third, and Jean Sturgeon, All Year Figure Skating Club of Los Angeles, fourth.

Leaders in Five Circuits Appear Set for Some Time

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—There is no need to be concerned about the state of the basketball races in the Eastern League, the Missouri Valley Conference, the Southwest Conference, the Big Seven, or the southern division of the Pacific Coast loop this week—the leaders of those circuits appear set to stay on top for some time.

Meanwhile, basketball fans can concentrate upon the state of the Big Ten, Big Six, and Northern Coast Conferences, the customary confusion in the South's two circuits, and the individual feats of such record-breakers as Bill Hapac of Illinois, Jackie Robinson of U. C. L. A., Dartmouth's Gus Broberg, and Oklahoma's Jimmy McNatt.

Shake-Up

The leadership situation in the various major circuits shapes up this way:

Eastern League — Dartmouth won 5, lost 1, has beaten all its most important rivals by big scores; Missouri Valley—Oklahoma Aggies, 8-0, the race now is for second place; Southwest—Texas, 7-1, little danger in sight, although Rice threatens; Big Seven—Colorado, 7-1; Friday's Utah-Utah State game should eliminate one challenger; Coast Southern—Southern California, 6-0, outclasses its field.

Big Ten—Indiana tied Purdue at 4-1, but last Saturday's 46-39 win over the Boilermakers gave Indiana a big edge; Six Six—Oklahoma and McNatt remained in front of Missouri last week, but they will have to trim the Tigers Tuesday to stay there; Coast Northern—Oregon State and Washington, running 1-2, split last week's series, but each one has to take on Oregon's national champions this week; South—Duke's 50-44 triumph over North Carolina settled the Blue Devils firmly in the Southern Conference lead, while Alabama's decisive defeat by Kentucky made Tennessee's hold on the Southeastern Conference lead stronger.

But regular season standings don't mean much in these circuits to any team that can finish in the first eight and thus qualify for the title tournaments.

The individual standouts, from East to West, are Broberg, who has scored 82 points in six Eastern League games and seems likely to break the league scoring record he made last year; Hapac, sparkplug of the good Illinois team who cracked the Big Ten's one-game record with 34 points against Minnesota and who has made 76 points in five games; McNatt, who set up a Big Six scoring mark with 30 of his team's 45 points against Nebraska, and Robinson, who has marked up 85 points in six games with a losing team to top Southern California's Ralph Vaughn by seven points.

Status in East

Further information on the status of the various sections' leaders:

East: New York University, triumphant 52-43 over Notre Dame, remains undefeated and appears to be the East's best team; Duquesne, conqueror of Long Island University; Villanova and Rhode Island State, highest scoring teams in the section, have lost only one game apiece. N. Y. U. has three games this week, two on the road, but shouldn't find any especially troublesome.

In the league, Dartmouth's only game is against Cornell at Hanover, where the Indians haven't been beaten this season. Princeton plays at home against Columbia and Harvard, and could take the lead if Dartmouth should slip.

Tight Race

Midwest: The Big Ten has five games tonight and five more Saturday which may help to straighten out the tightest race in years. Indiana plays Michigan tonight and then Northwestern. Purdue faces weak Chicago and high-scoring Illinois. The status of Kansas in the Big Six remains uncertain, but the Jayhawks are very much in the title running. They return to conference competition against Iowa State tonight. The Oklahoma Aggies lost to Kansas in their season opener and have won 18 straight since then, including four Missouri Valley Conference games last week. They play a return engagement with Kansas at Stillwater Thursday in what may be one of the season's high spots.

South: The only one of 15 Southern Conference teams definitely out of running for the tournament is crippled Virginia Tech. Duke plays Clemson's 1939 champs, Wake Forest and Washington and Lee in defense of its lead this week. North Carolina's "bubble" blew up in losses to Virginia and Duke. Richmond and W. and L. look like the real threats now. Dark horse Mississippi State jumped from sixth to second in the Southeastern loop by winning three games last week and is the only team with any immediate prospect of ousting Tennessee. The Vols have a tough slate against Alabama and Kentucky, but State also plays Kentucky, the 1939 tournament winner.

Rice Has Chance

Southwest: Texas was the only one of three leaders to play last week, beating third-place Baylor, 51-47. The Longhorns play weak Texas Christian this week, and it looks as though only Rice has a chance to stop them.

Pacific Coast: When California came out of the cellar to whip Stanford, 38-36, Friday, it virtually made the southern division race a walkover for U. S. C., 60-26 conqueror of U. C. L. A. Next Friday and Saturday, U. S. C. will be at California and Stanford at U. C. L. A. The Oregon State-Washington State split in the northern division brought no change in the standing as Idaho came out of a 22-game losing streak to take one game. Washington State's Monday and Tuesday games at Oregon may be a deciding factor in the race.

Fourteen Sailing Yachts Ready For Seventh Miami-Nassau Ocean Race

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 12 (AP)—Fourteen sailing yachts, most of them contestants in the Sir Thomas Lipton race won Saturday by an outsider, will compete tomorrow in the seventh Miami-Nassau ocean race.

Tejeria, Theodore G. Hoster's cutter flying the burgee of the Gibson Island Yacht Club, Baltimore, won the 28-mile Lipton event in the corrected time of 4h. 32m, 40s. It beat out the favored Stormy Weather, victor last year and winner for three years of the Nassau race, by a scant 12 minutes.

Stormy Weather, 54-foot yawl owned by William La Brot of Annapolis, Md., led the way around the triangular course and was first to cross the finish line, but lost the winner's role on the basis of corrected time. The tiny 26-foot cutter, Vandal, was third.

Neither Tejeria nor Vandal have entered the Nassau event. Stormy Weather's string of victories is threatened by a newcomer, Good News, 65-foot yawl owned by Robert W. Johnson of New York, a fast, expensive craft that was forced out of the Lipton race by a minor grounding the previous day.

Good News has never sailed in competition, but she was designed with a weather eye on just such events at the Nassau race. Johnson formerly owned Stormy Weather, but sold her after Good News was launched.

Boston Has Welcomed New Track Stars This Winter

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston this winter has said farewell to Glenn Cunningham, the master miler and a competitor who demands consideration whenever critics meet to pick an all-time All-America track and field team. In three local meets the Kansan's once invincible "kick" failed him in the sprint to the tape. The Veterans of Foreign Wars and Prout miles saw him finish second earlier in the season; the Hunter Mile in the B. A. A. Games brought him a disappointing third-place finish last Saturday.

The Hub has also seen the two-mile monopoly of Don Lash shattered. Although the Indiana veteran, unlike Cunningham, has failed to announce that this will be his final indoor campaign, many followers believe that he has run his last race on the Boston Garden boards.

Rice Moves Up

In place of these departing warriors, however, the Hub has welcomed such promising greats as Chuck Fenske of Wisconsin and Lou Zamperini of California in the mile, and chunky Gregory Rice of Notre Dame in the two-mile. As Cunningham and Lash plod toward the horizon, new runners, equally as competent, swing into the bell lap to fill their talented spiked shoes.

To the stop watch, the logical successor to Cunningham is Fenske, the barrel-chested youth from the Middle West. By winning the Wanamaker Mile at the Millrose Games in a sensational 4m. 7.4s., Chuck served notice that he is more than an average runner. Some night when conditions are ideal, he may get closer to the four-minute mile than any of his predecessors.

But not far behind Fenske, in the opinion of the so-called experts, is Lou Zamperini, the tanned star from the West Coast. This is his first season on the indoor boards and each time he has run closer to the winner—always Fenske. If he continues his indoor career next winter, Lou will be a threat in every mile run. In the Hunter Mile Saturday, which Fenske won with a 4m. 11.2s. effort, the Californian crossed the line second, after setting the pace during the early part of the race. Cuuningham was third.

Rice, who attracted the crowd from the very beginning because of his small build, has twice beaten Lash in Boston this winter. He did it in the Prout special and repeated in the B. A. A. fixture. Both times he left the Indiana policeman well back at the tape. Saturday, Forest Efaw of Oklahoma opened a wide advantage on the first mile, but the black-haired Notre Dame youth passed him on the final lap. Lash also caught Efaw.

Another new favorite on the indoor card is Leslie Pawson, an old favorite out of doors. For several years New England has watched the Pawtucket, R. I., runner win a prominent place in the marathon field, but not until this winter had he started indoors. Three times in the Hub he captured three-mile tests, and in winning the Pat Dengis Memorial Trophy Saturday night, set a new meet record of 15m. 5.4s.

One of the B. A. A. features was John Borican's 2m. 12s. triumph in the Lapham 1,000, which he won by holding off Long John Woodruff's nine-foot stride in the stretch. The time was the fastest ever run in Boston for that distance. Borican set the former B. A. A. mark of 2m. 13.3s. last winter and the former Boston standard of 2m. 12.6s. in the Prout carnival a year ago. He was voted the outstanding athlete in Saturday's meet and received the Hallahan Trophy.

Beetham First

Charley Beetham ran a typical race in winning the Hollis 600 Saturday. The time was 1m. 12.6s. Jimmy Herbert was second and Johnny Quigley third. Les Steers of San Francisco took the high jump at 6ft. 8¼in. Dick Ganslen of New Jersey leaped 14ft. 3in. to win the pole vault. Allan Tolmich topped the 45-yard high hurdles field, and Herbert Thompson broke the tape first in the 50-yard dash finals.

New York University's crack relay quartet of Stanford Brawn, Harold Bogrow, James McPoland and Jimmy Herbert walked out of the Boston Garden with the George V. Brown Memorial Trophy by its sensational 3m. 21.8s. victory over Fordham University. This was the fastest one-mile relay race ever run on the Garden boards.

Phils Sign Scharein

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Phillies have announced that Shortstop George Scharein has signed his contract for the coming campaign. At the same time Silas Johnson, right-handed pitcher drafted by the Phils from Rochester of the International League, sent a telegram to a local newspaper (Record) that he had not "been offered as much as I want."

Nelson and Hogan Play Off For Texas Open Golf Title

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 12 (AP)—Two boyhood pals—National Open Champion Byron Nelson and Ben Hogan—teed off today in an 18-hole match to play off their tie for the Texas open golf title.

Only a little more than a decade ago Nelson, smiling and carefree, and Hogan, small and quiet, worked on each other's swings while waiting to caddy at the Glen Garden course at Ft. Worth, Texas.

Bad Conditions

Nearly 10,000 golf fans cheered them at the most exciting finish in the history of the Texas open—oldest big money tournament of the nation.

Both were around the 72 holes in 271—13 shots under par—despite sleet, rain, and driving north winds.

Nelson came from behind to tie his home-town friend, then hurried into the clubhouse to shout at Hogan:

"What do you mean, Bennie—shooting all those 66's?"

"Just to get a crack at you," grinned Hogan.

Needed Birdie

With two holes to play, Nelson was faced with the necessity of getting one birdie to tie. On the 360-yard 71st hole he poured all his six feet, one inch into a terrific tee shot that bounded on to the green, then two-putted for his birdie.

On the final hole, a 155-yard par-three set along the banks of a river, Nelson planted his tee shot 12 feet past the hole. Not the tie—but victory—was his aim when he stroked the putt, but the ball scraped the side of the cup and rolled away.

Three 66's

Hogan had three 66 rounds, five under par, but took a 73 on his second round. Nelson with 68-67-69—67, made it eight straight rounds in below 70 on the Brackenridge Park's 36-35—71 course.

It looked for awhile as though Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., was about to win his first major tournament since his North-South victory at Pinehurst in 1937, but he faltered on the final round. On the seventh, eighth, and ninth holes he caught two bogies and a par and finished third with 272—one too many.

The leaders, and prizes won:

Byron Nelson, 135-69-67—271 (undetermined).
Ben Hogan, 139-66-66—271 (undetermined).
Horton Smith, 137-66-69—272 ($500).
Lawson Little, 132,73-68—273 ($450).
Ed Oliver, 136-68-70—274 ($375).
Lloyd Mangrum, 135-67-73—275 ($275).
Clayton Heafner, 136-69-70—275 ($275).
John Geertsen, 138-70-68—276 ($175).
Harold McSpaden, 141-71-64—276 ($175).
Tom Penna, 137-70-71—278 ($100).
John Revolta, 139-70-70—279 ($66.66).
E. J. Harrison, 136-71-72—279 ($66.66).
Bill Williamson, 144—70—65—279 ($66.66).
*Johnny Dawson, 139-69-72—280.
Sam Snead, 138-70-72—280 ($50).
Leonard Dudson, 139-73-68—280 ($50).
Sam Byrd, 140-72-69—281 ($18.75).
Harper Chandler 147-70-64—281 ($18.75).
W. A Stackhouse, 135-71-75—281 ($18.75).
Jimm McHale, 142—69-70—281 ($18.75).
Note: First Money $1,500; second $750.
*—Denotes amateur.

Chicago 14, Yale 7

CHICAGO (AP)—Handicapped by the use of strange ponies, Yale University's polo team bowed to the 124th Field Artillery trio of Chicago Feb. 10, 14 to 7. Chicago scored nine goals in the second and third periods as Yale was held to one.

Where To Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

SCOTT'S TEA ROOM
"If it's Scott's it's good"

Home Made Pastry Orders Taken for Parties, Picnic
PHONE 5644
Webster and Union Streets
Daniel Webster Highway

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 N. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner

priced for your budget
All vegetables fresh.
724 17th ST., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.
17th CAFETERIA
One block west of the White House

Commerce and Finance

Leading Companies' Income in 1939 Shows Gain of 63 P. C.

Business and Industry

24.8 P. C. Drop In Municipal Bonds Issued

CHICAGO (AP)—Economic and political changes during the past decade resulted in a 24.8 per cent decline in the amount of municipal bonds issued last year compared with 1929, a nation-wide survey indicated.

Compiled by Barcus, Kindred & Co., bond house, the survey covered 6,013 issues in 1929 and 5,153 in 1939—a large part, the company said, of all municipal issues—and compared the purposes for which they were issued.

More Relief Issues

Fewer bonds, it showed, were issued for road and school construction last year than in 1929, but more for relief and refunding.

Bonds totaled $1,107,025,000 last year, a decrease of $364,454,000 compared with the 1929 total of $1,471,479,000. The drop, however, the survey said, was about balanced by an increase of $323,279,000 in short-term financing maturing within one year, or from $886,658,000 in 1929 to $1,209,937,000 last year.

Road bonds, which totaled $237,244,000 in 1929 when they were the largest class of municipals issued, dropped 70 per cent to $70,113,000 in 1939, the survey pointing out that road construction now is financed largely out of gasoline tax revenue.

Of minor importance 10 years ago, refunding bonds last year totaled $249,744,000, the increase due largely, according to the survey, to a favorable refunding market. Relief bonds, of which there were none in 1929, amounted to $66,118,000 last year.

More Revenue Bonds

Revenue bonds increased from $10,791,000 10 years ago to $139,117,000 last year, when municipalities frequently resorted to this type of financing to match Federal grants for improvements.

School construction bonds dropped 67 per cent from $229,503,000 in 1929 to $75,205,000 in 1939, but money spent on school building, the survey declared, probably was about the same last year as 10 years ago with the Federal Government donating 45 to 50 per cent in most cases. The diminishing birth rate was cited as one reason for what decrease there was in building.

INSTITUTION for SAVINGS in ROXBURY and its Vicinity
STABILITY
2nd Oldest Savings Bank in Boston
2343 Washington St., Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station
Write for folder
"BANKING BY MAIL"
INTEREST BEGINS
FEBRUARY 15
114 Years of Uninterrupted Dividends

Markets Observe Lincoln Holiday

By the Associated Press

New York

Lincoln's Birthday will be observed with closing of most principal security and commodity exchanges throughout the country today.

All markets in Canada and abroad will operate as usual.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.4 P. C. In Week of Feb. 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.4 per cent during the week ended Feb. 3 to 78.8 per cent of the 1926 average, according to the United States Department of Labor.

Weakening prices for semimanufactured commodities, such as yarns, tire fabric, print cloth, raw sugar, coconut oil, linseed oil, electrolytic copper, and lead, largely accounted for the decline.

Each of the commodity groups, except farm products and food, decreased during the week. Textile products registered the greatest group decline, nearly 2 per cent.

Hides and leather products, building materials, and housefurnishing goods fell less than 1 per cent, and fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities dropped less than one-half of one per cent.

The farm products group advanced 0.6 per cent during the week and foods rose 0.4 per cent.

Commodity groups	Feb. 3 1940	Jan. 27 1940	Jan. 20 1940	Aug.26 1939 to Feb. 3 1940
All commodities	78.8	79.1	79.3	+ 5.3
Farm products	69.6	69.2	69.5	+13.9
Foods	71.7	71.4	71.4	+ 7.5
Hides & leath prd	103.0	103.9	103.7	+11.2
Textile products	75.3	76.7	77.0	+11.7
Fuel and light mat.	73.3	73.4	73.4	+ .1
Metals and met prod	95.6	95.7	96.0	+ 2.2
Building materials	93.1	93.7	93.1	+ 3.8
Chemicals and drugs	77.5	77.6	77.7	+ 4.4
Housefurnishing gds	89.5	90.2	90.2	+ 2.9
Misc commodities	77.1	77.4	77.5	+ 5.5
Raw materials	73.2	73.3	73.9	+10.6
Semimanufact artic	80.3	81.2	81.9	+ 7.9
Finished products	81.7	81.9	81.9	+ 3.0
All commodities other than farm prod	80.9	81.3	81.4	+ 4.0
All commodities other than farm products and foods	83.6	84.0	84.1	+ 4.0

Engineering Awards 22 P. C. Below 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Dodge Corporation reported building and engineering construction contracts awarded in the 37 eastern states in January totaled $196,191,000, which was 22 per cent under the January, 1939, figure of $251,673,000.

Contracts for publicly financed construction decreased 37 per cent in dollar volume for the same comparative period. Private building and engineering contracts awarded this January totaled $103,659,000, which was only slightly below January 1939.

An increase in contracts for manufacturing buildings was noted.

Income Tax Returns Gain Over Year Ago

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Treasury officials figured today that federal income tax returns, due within five weeks, should bring $550,000,000 during March.

That is their conservative estimate, but profitable corporation reports now brightening the financial pages have given some experts hope for even more.

The $550,000,000 would be $50,000,000 more than was collected last March, but still is about $175,000,000 less than the post-war banner month of March, 1938.

The returns due by midnight, March 15, will include, for the first time, taxes from the more prosperous among the 2,000,000 state and local Governmental employees. The total from their 1939 income has been estimated at slightly less than $20,000,000, but only one-fourth will be due on March 15.

The tax forms for individuals will be substantially the same as in recent years, but corporation returns will be somewhat different. The undistributed profits tax is out. The tax on corporations earning more than $25,000 is changed from a sliding rate of 16½ to 19 per cent to a flat 18 per cent. Corporations earning less than $25,000 still will pay at the 12½ to 16 per cent rate of last year.

In his January budget message, the President said he feared that the revisions would cause some impairment of revenue.

Barring sudden — and unexpected—Congressional action, the exemptions still will be $1,000 for single persons, $2,500 for family heads and $400 extra for each minor or unemployable dependent.

The President has estimated Federal revenues in the current fiscal year (ending June 30) at $4,703,795,000, of which $3,219,318,290 had been taken in by Feb. 6.

Motor Shortage Seen Holding Up Aircraft Output

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—A motor shortage is holding up sale and manufacture of American aircraft, stockholders of the Aviation and Transportation Corporation were told.

L. I. Hartmeyer of Long Island N. Y., Financial Vice-President of the corporation, said at the annual meeting the demand for some types of American made airplanes has increased suddenly.

He added that manufacturers have found it so difficult to obtain motors fast enough to keep up with orders that sales have been restricted.

Three new directors were elected, Gene Tunney, former world heavyweight boxing champion; Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., and Benjamin H. Namm. Others were re-elected.

Officers will be selected at an organization meeting to be held in New York City.

Slight Decrease In Ginned Cotton

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton of 1939 growth ginned to Jan. 16 totaled 11,404,924 linters. The 1939 crop, as estimated by the Agriculture Department, is 11,792,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, compared with 11,943,000 for 1938 and 13,800,000, the 1928-37 average. The final ginning report will be issued March 20.

Ginnings were 11,552,913 bales to Jan. 16 a year ago, and 16,644,208 bales two years ago.

Round bales, counted as half bales, included this year total 173,455, compared with 157,547 a year ago, and 315,441 two years ago.

American-Egyptian cotton included totaled 25,063 bales, compared with 18,890 a year ago, and 9,592 two years ago.

Sea-Island cotton included totaled 2,125 bales, compared with 4,159 a year ago, and 4,024 two years ago.

National Lead Co. 1939 Net Equals $1.23 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—National Lead Co. and wholly owned domestic subsidiaries reported net profit for 1939 of $5,780,500 after all charges and deduction of a non-recurring loss of $1,602,221.

This equalled $1.23 a share on common stock after allowance for Class "A" and "B" preferred dividends and compared with $4,283,140, or 75 cents a common share, in 1938.

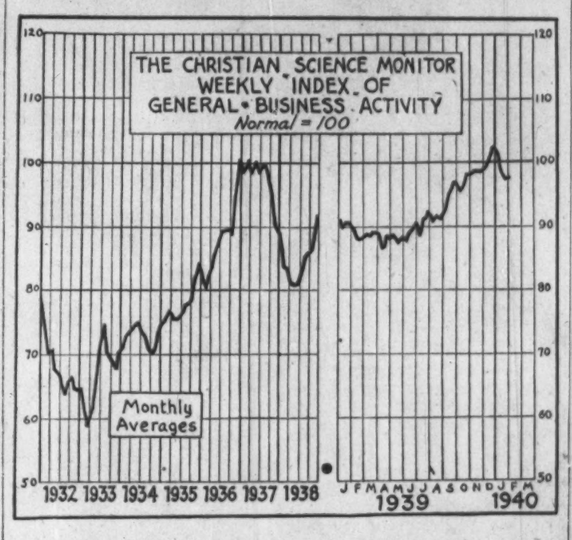
Company said the non-recurring loss was made up principally of provision for a reserve of $1,000,000 for German investments and a loss of more than $500,000 in foreign exchange transactions incurred through liquidation of cash remittances from foreign subsidiaries.

Hearings on American Gas Recessed Until March 4

WASHINGTON (AP)—Hearings on integration proceedings against American Gas & Electric Company were recessed until March 4 when counsel for the company told a Securities Commission examiner that they were not prepared to continue.

The proceeding against the $500,000,000 middle western system is the first involving a major utility holding company system.

Sharp Drop in Monitor Index Of Business Checked in Week


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1939
1940

The sharp decline in general business activity in evidence since the end of last year was checked at the beginning of the month, according to The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. Advancing modestly from 97.7 on Jan. 27, the index registered 97.9 (prel.) on Feb. 3. This compared with the peak of 103.0 reached on Dec. 30, but was well above the level of 89.3 recorded a year ago on Feb. 4.

A substantial rise in the miscellaneous freight carloadings component, greater than was anticipated on a seasonal basis accounted largely for the rise in the index.

Bank debits outside New York City also recorded a moderate advance after allowances had been made for the seasonal and intramonthly factors. On the downward side, however, was the electric power component which dropped somewhat more than usual for the week, offsetting in part the gains in the other two series.

Steel ingot production continued to drop sharply last week, and automobile output dipped below the 100,000 mark for the first time since November, with the exception of the holiday season.

In retail trade, however, reports were more favorable and with the exception of industrial centers where some some slackening appeared, gains were substantially better than in the previous week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Feb.3* 1940	Jan.27 1940	Feb.4, 1939
Combined index	97.9	97.7	89.3
Bk debits outside NYC	90.4	90.0	83.0
Elec power production	102.6	103.4	95.3
Misc carloadings	98.9	93.9	83.5

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week's stock market upturn looked fairly big on the daily charts but not much on the weekly. A couple more weeks' rise would be necessary for the "major trend" to be reversed, and that don't seem likely. The rally seemed to peter out Friday afternoon and Saturday. Though the minor trend was up, the intermediate and major trends are apparently still down.

The Federal Reserve bulletin now says that the seasonally adjusted FRB index for January was 120—against 128 in December. That means one of the fastest reverses on record—and Wall Street guessers are putting it at 110 for February and perhaps a little lower in March.

Beyond that, few people here are willing to hazard bearish guesses. The consensus seems to be that the reaction may run its course in business—and perhaps even in the stock market—by April. After all, April Fools Day has, in each of the last two years, seen the stock market at or close to it's year's low, and it might easily happen again.

Drop in Business

The decline in business is really faster than the Street had anticipated. Steel operations will probably take another drop this week, and estimates of incoming orders keep getting lower; good opinion seems to be that they are coming in at only 40 to 45 per cent of capacity, which sound either as though buyers were rapidly running off the inventory increase picked up last autumn or as though the spiral of business confidence was again chasing itself downward.

Textile operations are turning down, and there doesn't seem to be any sound reason to think they won't keep on doing so. This is the wrong year for a pick-up. Incidentally the FRB index is heavily weighted with steel and textiles, and its seasonal adjustment is still downward through March. So it seems remotely possible that the index might actually in March, at the hypothetical botton, get down as low as the 103 of last August from which the autumn boom started.

There is talk of possible softness of steel prices in the next month or two—but no sign of it yet. Ford bought a lot of steel at the regular price. However, raw material costs are down, including scrap steel, iron ore, and tin, zinc, and lead.

The action of the copper shares, on the other hand, was rather bullish—in that they yielded no appreciable ground despite the further softening of the red metal's price. There are now three prices for copper—the custom smelter price of 11⅛ cents, the 11¼ cents of two primary producers, and the 11⅝ cents to which Phelps Dodge adheres. These three-way markets appear about once a year and indicate a considerable diversity of opinion. It is bullish, however, that the shares are stronger than the metal, because copper share price movements generally are more sophisticated than the metal price.

Auto Trade Good

The automobile industry continues doing well, January sales having been a record for that month despite the cold weather. Chrysler did pretty well to show $1.25 for the fourth quarter (against $1.39 in the third quarter and $2.79 in the fourth quarter of 1938) when the 53-day strike is taken into account. There are only about 90 days in a quarter. General Motors' report of $4.04 for 1939 (against $2.17 for 1938 was no surprise.

The oil news is quite mixed. State officials are putting up a vigorous fight against the Cole bill in hearings. The government has been checked by the recent House Committee recommendation against the proposal of federal taking of submarine oil lands off California. The warmer weather has eased slightly the tight fuel oil situation, but gasoline inventories continue piling up, and the Texas Railroad Commission has started the weekly two-day shutdowns again.

Washington's peace move had little market influence and the Washington news in general was not of much interest to the stock market, though the commodity markets are rather blue about the bearish implications of the parity certificate plan and the reduction in the farm appropriations.

An early revival of the investment market is expected, following the successful Dayton Power sale of $25,000,000 of 3's. The yield was even lower than the Consumers' Power issue. The Triborough Bridge and New York Port Authority will do some large-scale refunding. They seem to think that money bonds are near the top, because one of them is anticipating a maturity two years' hence and the other one year hence.

Not for years has the Street been so het up about the stock transfer tax and other burdens which are encouraging business to go elsewhere. Sponsors of a petition for lowering the tax are lining up thousands of signers in the financial district, and the stock exchange is scrutinizing more carefully petitions of its members to deal out of town or off the floor.

Department Store Sales Rise 9 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended February 3 were 9 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended January 27, sales had been 4 per cent higher than a year ago, and for the four weeks ended February 3 average 5 per cent more than in the similar period of 1939.

For the week ended February 3, gains over a year ago by Federal Reserve districts were: Boston 14, New York 8, Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 7, Richmond 8, Atlanta 10, Chicago 20, St. Louis 16, Kansas City 1, and Dallas 6 per cent.

Sales in the San Francisco district were 4 per cent below a year ago. No figure was given for the Minneapolis district.

Ford Motor Retail Sales In January Up 29 P. C.

DETROIT (AP)—The Ford Motor Company reported that its retail sales of passenger cars and trucks last month totaled 65,435, an increase of nearly 29 per cent. In January a year ago retail distribution was 50,858 units.

Sales of trucks and commercial vehicles, included in the total, numbered 15,503, an increase of 46 per cent over those of January a year ago.

1939 Profits Of 230 Large Concerns Jump

NEW YORK (AP)—Profits of the first 230 large companies to report results for 1939 were nearly a half-billion dollars, or 63 per cent, greater than in 1938.

A compilation by the Associated Press placed earnings for the group at $1,152,061,000 compared with $704,806,000 in the previous year.

The year's improvement was traceable in considerable part to a war-stimulated boom in the final three months of 1939, when industrial production reached a 10-year peak.

Future ordering of many kinds of raw and manufactured materials by users who anticipated later demands from the warring nations abroad was a potent factor in the boom.

Rails, Steels Do Better

Earnings of 110 manufacturing companies in the last three months of the year amounted to $272,742,000, a gain of 62 per cent from the fourth quarter of 1938—the best period of that year. Fourth quarter net of a number of industrial corporations set new high records.

Profits for the year as a whole disclosed two remarkable comebacks—by the railroads and the steel industry. Heavy fall traffic, plus strict control of expenses, enabled 28 roads to show a net income for the year of $70,376,000 compared with a deficit of $454,000 in 1938.

The steel industry—traditionally a prince or pauper—shed its rags and rose to riches. The 16 companies which have reported so far increased their income more than a hundred fold, from $1,211,000 in 1938 to $114,558,000 in 1939. During the fourth quarter, near-capacity operations enabled these companies to roll up profits of $66,064,000 against $13,901,000 in the same period of 1938.

Thirteen manufacturers of various types of machinery benefited from greater industrial spending, earning $7,704,000, more than double their 1938 net of $3,736,000

Public utilities and chain stores showed more moderate gains. Twenty utilities earned $117,748,000 against $106,748,000 the previous year. Eight chains reported a profit of $56,852,000 compared with $48,595,000 in 1938.

Food, Finance Units Earn Less

Food manufacturers and finance companies which have reported so far had slightly lower profits than in 1938. A sharp rise in raw material costs, principally wheat, caused in food companies to show net income of $32,017,000, slightly less than the $33,583,000 earned the year before.

Profits fo eight finance companies fell off fractionally from $32,823,000 in 1938 to $32,244,000 in 1839. A pick-up in business in the fall failed to compensate for the low volume of receivables from 1938 automobile and appliance sales.

Other groups compare as follows

	1939	1938
9 chemical cos	$107,077,000	$59,669,000
8 tobacco cos	52,092,000	50,330,000
6 textile cos	4,672,000	*4,258,000
5 gold mining cos	18,632,000	16,018,000
5 coal mining cos	489,000	*2,954,000
4 rwy equip cos	5,378,000	1,880,000
4 automobile cos	218,868,000	110,746,000
84 miscellaneous	316,254,000	247,143,000

*Loss.

U. S. Gold Stocks Top $18,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury disclosed that an overnight increase of $17,910,952 had sent its gold stocks beyond the $18,000,000,000 mark.

The total reported as of Feb. 8 was $18,015,507,251, which compared with $14,731,895,629 on the same date last year.

Heavy shipments of gold from the war zones to this country for safe keeping have contributed to the rapid swell in this nation's supply, which is roughly 65 per cent of the world total.

Gold stocks passed the $17,000,000,000 mark last October 21.

Insurance Agents Get TNEC Inquiry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Temporary National Economic Committee announced that it had addressed inquiries about agency turnover, employment, earnings and other problems to 10,000 life insurance agents.

The agents were assured by Leon Henderson, committee member, that their replies would be kept confidential if they wished.

The letter, the committee announced, "is not intended to be a questionnaire and no agent is under compulsion to answer."

Chevrolet January Sales Show Gain of 41 P. C.

DETROIT (AP)—The Chevrolet division of General Motors Corporation reported that its January retail sales of new vehicles totaled 73,328 units, an increase of 21,326 over the like month a year ago. It reported used car sales last month at 118,272, approximately 3,800 more than those of January, 1939.

Oldsmobile today reported its January sales of new vehicles as 12,307 compared with 10,263 units for the corresponding month a year ago.

Shawinigan Water Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Shawinigan Water & Power Co., operating in Canada, reported 1939 net profit of $2,304,826, equal to $1.06 a share on the capital stock, compared with $2,261,130, or $1.04 a share, in 1938.

Piano Executive

Cyril Farny

Vice-President and Manager of the DeKalb division of the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company reports a 90 per cent increase in 1939.

Heard in Wall Street

Despite the more or less pinkish tinge of the well-known 10-cent series of Public Affairs Pamphlets, the latest one, out this month, on "Chain Stores—Pro and Con" gets a big hand from the chain people. They say it is not only fair but good. It is issued for the "Institute for Consumer Education" at Stephens College in Missouri and written by Helen Dallas.

The only immediate political worries of the chain people now are the new buying policy of the A. & P. affecting brokerage, and the coming Congressional hearings on H. R. 1. The tide of punitive state chain taxes seems at heap; none were passed last year. And food chain sales last year increased more than the independents', though general business was improving. One conjecture is that housewives turned to the chains in the September hysteria buying, and another is that the consumer has been hearing the same story from both sides—from the independents that the chains "cut prices" and from the chains that they "sell cheaper," so that the anti-chain agitation has helped chain business.

Patman's H. R. 1, up for hearings soon, is of course preposterous. The per-unit taxes, multiplied by the number of states in which a chain operates, would nick Woolworth for some $80,000,000 a year, J. C. Penney for $60,000,000, and A. & P. for $460,000,000. The "Freedom of Opportunity Foundation" in Washington doesn't seem to have mustered much support, and the hearings are limited to eight hours for each side. However, Patman might compromise on a tenth and still hurt the companies.

* * *

Two technical catches in the AAA's parity certificate substitute for the processing tax may meet objection in Congress.

First, the program would make Secretary Wallace czar of the processing industries involved—or potential czar—by indirection. It works this way. At the beginning of the crop year Secretary Wallace might say, "the domestic mill needs this year will be 6,000,000 bales of cotton, and, of rice, 40,000,000 bushels." So that would be the total of certificates issued. Then might come one of those big years, like the current one in the textile industry. There might be a demand for 7,000,000 bales, or, in rice, 50,000,000 bushels.

Thereupon the Secretary would have the power either to permit the issue of the additional certificates—or not permit it.

For instance, in the Ellender bill applying to rice, Section 357 (c) says: "If . . . during the . . . year the Secretary has reason to believe that an adjustment of the domestic allotment of milled rice . . . should be made . . . to permit . . . orderly marketing . . . he shall cause an investigation . . . for the purpose of determining whether . . . an increase or decrease . . . is necessary. If . . . (he) finds . . . such increase . . . necessary, he shall . . . issue (additional) rice domestic-allotment certificates. . . ."

This clause is put in here not to increase the Secretary's power, but solely to bolster up the doubtful constitutionality of the law. Unlike the processing tax, the certificate plan is based on Congress' power to regulate commerce, but there is practically no regulating except this technically unnecessary section.

The other catch is that under the Ellender bill the farmer who exceeds his allotment gets no certificates at all. Under the Wheeler bill he gets them for his permitted production, loses them only on his excess.

In this sense the Ellender bill is like the old Kerr Tobacco Act, thrown out by Congress after the Hoosac Mills case, in which the excess producer was punished by a tax on his entire production; here he is punished by loss of benefit on all. The Wheeler bill is more in principle like the tobacco act held constitutional last year, in which the excess producer was taxed (50 per cent of market) only on his excess. The Kerr Act was production control; the present law is marketing control. H. F.

Steel Output Off 5½ Points To 71 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined 5½ points to 71 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, and there is little evidence that bottom has been reached, according to the magazine Steel.

"Sharpness of recent retrenchment in operations," continues the report, "suggests a more gradual descent within a few weeks, if not a level trend. New business represents somewhat less than 50 per cent of capacity, but finished steel deliveries are supplemented by tonnage moving against previous contracts as well as by material taken from users' inventories. Actual consumption, consequently, is estimated well above 50 per cent of producing capacity.

Not Much Buying

"Whether or not consumption will be sustained until mill backlogs and excess inventories are absorbed is difficult to determine. Buyers have done a complete about-face since last fall, placing only small lots for early needs and in some cases being intent on reducing stocks.

"Favorable market developments include an increase in structural shape and concrete reinforcing bar inquiries and more activity in automotive steel buying. Base prices have withstood the test of a purchase of 25,000 tons of steel, mostly sheets, by Ford Motor Company. The business was divided among several producers. Additional automobile companies are expected in the market this month for substantial tonnages covering spring requirements.

"Prices are steady on finished steel products, except for irregularities frequently present in secondary markets on certain items. However, the absence of strengthening factors in the market partly is reflected in buyers' disposition to refrain from forward coverage.

Motor Assemblies Off

"Declining operations of the automotive industry are affecting steel needs of motor plants and parts suppliers. Last week's assemblies of 95,985 units showed another drop of about 5,000 units, with Ford largely responsible for the reduction."

Scrap has weakened further in a dull market. Prices are lower in leading centers, reducing the composite 30 cents to 17.08. This is the lowest since the second week of last September.

High U. S. Taxation Likened to Mexican Land Expropriation

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—Donald R. Richberg, former NRA administrator, likened what he termed excessive taxation and business regulation under the New Deal to the "confiscation" of oil properties by the Mexican Government.

The only difference, the counsel for the affected oil companies said in an interview, is that the current American system "involves a more elaborate system of processes."

Mr. Richberg said he "had been" for a great many of the things undertaken by the New Deal, but added:

"If zeal to protect the so-called public interest is carried to the point that it takes away all incentive for private enterprise, then it is going increasingly to discourage development under private enterprise and make necessary more and more public enterprise."

Your Income Tax

No. 10

Exemption Allowed Head of Family

A head of a family is defined by income-tax regulations as "an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more persons who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation." The exemption allowed a head of a family is $2,500. The phrase "in one household" may be interpreted as meaning the taxpayer's personal residence, an apartment, rooms in a boarding house, hotel, etc.

Under certain circumstances it is not necessary that the taxpayer and his dependents live under one roof during the entire taxable year in order that the taxpayer may be allowed the exemption. If the common home is maintained and the parent is away on business or a child is away at school or on a visit, the exemption is allowable. Moreover, if a parent is obliged to maintain his dependent children with relatives or in a boarding house, while he lives elsewhere, the exemption still applies. If, however, without necessity, the dependent makes his home elsewhere, the benefactor is not the head of a family.

The same rules is applicable to the term "living together" in the case of a husband and wife. If occasionally and temporarily the husband is away on business or the wife on a visit, the common home being maintained, the $2,500 exemption still applies. The unavoidable absence of husband or wife at a sanatorium does not preclude the exemption. But if the husband continuously makes his home at one place and the wife at another, they are not living together within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

LEADING ARTICLES
FEBRUARY 17, 1940

FEDERALISM FOR PEACE — By Oscar Jászi
Discussion of a new order which might form the bases for peace in Europe.

THE FARM WOMAN SWINGS INTO ACTION — By Beulah L. Haase
The only woman grange master in the United States tells how women on the farms are reaching out to bring to their families the advantages of modern living conditions.

HON-OR-IF-I-CA-BIL-I-TU-DI-NI-TAT-I-BUS — By Everett M. Smith
Tongue twisters of old-time spelling bees are being dusted off to popularize a new form of radio entertainment.

M. REYNAUD EXAMINES FRANCE — By Mallory Browne
Paris interview with the French Minister of Finance.

WASHINGTON REVALUED — By R. H. Markham
Lesson in patriotism from the United States capital, as seen through the eyes of an experienced observer.

A FINE FIGURE OF A MAN — By E. C. Sherburne
Artists' conceptions of George Washington, first President of the United States.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section, as checked below, for which I enclose remittance.
One Year—$12.00 ☐ 6 Months—$6.00 ☐ 3 Months—$3.00 ☐
Saturday Issue Only, Including the Magazine Section, 1 Year—$2.60 ☐ Special Offer—6 Saturday Issues for 25c ☐
Name .....
Address .....
City .....
State .....
MS-15

Spiritual Leadership Found Nation's Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—What American democracy most requires at this moment of trial is an understanding of man's spiritual needs and reliance upon man's spiritual qualities.

This is the unexpected "political" message of the titular head of the Republican Party and its 1936 Presidential candidate, Alf M. Landon, who joined with numerous other Republican Leaders this week end in a Nation-wide series of Loncoln Day celebrations.

Mr. Landon spoke as one seeking neither public office nor public honor. He appealed for an end to bitterness in national life and for a resurgence of tolerance, forebearance, fortitude, and mutual helpfulness.

The American Nation, Mr. Landon declared, must not lost faith in the spiritual qualities in men, for it is these qualities, he said, "that make nations, that make civilizations, that make all greatness of the human race. Popular government was born of that faith and still rests upon it."

Roosevelt Policy Hit

While Mr. Landon was contrasting Lincoln, the true Emancipator, with the "false emancipators," Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin, in his address in Springfield, Ill., Republican leaders at meetings in different parts of the country were putting on a preview of the coming campaign and almost uniformly condemned the Roosevelt Administration for its over-centralization of power in the Federal Government and over-centralization of Federal Government in the Chief Executive.

The principal political speech was delivered in St. Paul, Minn., by one of the Party's aspirants for the Presidential nomination. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg appealed to independent voters, Republicans, and dissatisfied Democrats to unite in electing "a coalition President, pre-pledged to one term and manifestly free of all incentive but the one and single job of saving America."

Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, speaking in Louisville, Ky., put emphasis, as did Mr. Landon, upon Lincoln's spiritual leadership and praised the concept of Lincoln once expressed by John M. Robison, a former Kentucky Congressman, who said of Lincoln: "It seems he took hold of the strong arm of God with one hand and took the hands of the people with the other."

It was faith in the average man which Mr. Landon asked to have restored in the values of American politics.

Trust in People

"The two dictators, Stalin and Hitler, do not trust the average man and woman," he said. "Lincoln did. So must we.

"Government is stirring up bitterness. Industry is stirring up bitterness. Labor unions are stirring up bitterness. If this country is to have a real and lasting prosperity, all bitterness and distrust between government and industry and labor must be dispelled.

"Only if government stands for strict and impartial justice, as well as peace, can prosperity be accomplished. A partisan government can only accentuate conflict. If the government is to have the confidence of all interests, it must stand for no one interest. It must, with true justice and true impartiality, represent all, and, if we are to remain a republic, we must never lose confidence in the inherent political capacity of each other. Unless that be true—I mean, unless the mass is capable of exercising responsibility, there is no breath in popular government.

"Our perceptions may be imperfect, but there must be and is, more good than bad in our combined intelligence. I repeat again, unless this be true, there is no breath left in the republic."

Kindliness of Lincoln

What a different place the world would be today, Mr. Landon declared, if the followers of Joseph Stalin and Adolph Hitler could boast of the generosity, the gentle kindliness, the humor, and the understanding of democracy on the part of their leaders, as can Americans of Lincoln's.

"Hitler and Stalin," he said, "force the State to live and die for them. Lincoln lived and died for the State."

"The methods of popular government are still superior to the methods of dictators.

"Instead of this Nation, and other nations, drifting away from the memory of Lincoln, many movements gather around the prestige of his name. The principles of London are the essence of the common faith of all free men. The principles of Lincoln were born of peace and of war. They represent tolerance in war, fortitude in defeat, forbearance in victory, optimism in peace, mutual helpfulness in the restoration of broad and enduring prosperity.

Landon Asks Pledge

"Let us, who have gathered here in Lincoln's memory, pledge ourselves, as he pledged himself, to these principles, in the firm belief that they are lessons for the year 1940 and for every year that follows.

"The prophets of old, sitting out on the hillsides of Chaldea, when civilized nations were forming, saw there were certain things you could not write into a law book. They knew that if civilization was to survive, mankind must develop consideration for one another, and a certain thoughtfulness for one another's problems; that without consideration, and pity, and warm humanity, our lives would be filled aways with the bitterness and rancor of war.

"Lincoln proved to us that the good thread which runs through the lives of just ordinary persons is the thread, the true principle, which binds and ever will bind this Republic into a sound and healthy and peaceful union.

"He knew that we must have a genuine confidence in the average man; that we must trust his intellectual integrity; that we cannot lose faith in those qualities in man which we think of as spiritual."

Some Good in New Deal

Senator Vandenberg admitted that it was both impossible and undesirable to scrap the whole New Deal. He said that many of its "social-minded objectives are here to stay.

"The answer," he declared in his St. Paul address, "is that we must widely balance yesterday against tomorrow — experience against necessity. We do not weaken our indictment against the New Deal by finding spots of good in it.

"The answer is that we must scrap the bad; improve the good; live by the spirit of the Constitution; quit reckless innovation; make government solvent; give legitimate American free enterprise a sustained chance; restore a maximum of home rule in states and local communities.

"What to do? Do everything to legitimately encourage free enterprise and the honest profit motive in private business. Undo everything which needlessly discourages business and aggravates the uncertainties and the timidities which hamper success and prosperity. Do everything that puts government itself on dependable foundations. Undo everything that makes government wobble and needlessly puts it in the way of recovery and re-employment."

Bridges Outlines Issue

Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, speaking at Muncie, Ind., declared that the issue before the country is "whether America is to transformed into some form of state capitalism or socialism, controlled by the Federal Government, or whether our system of private economy is to be revived."

Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, addressing a Lincoln Birthday meeting at Wheeling, W. Va., contended that the reciprocal trade treaties were "impoverishing American labor."

Representative J. William Ditter of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, leading Lincoln Day observances in Cleveland, Ohio, charged that the United States is confronted with a "one-man sitdown strike" on the third-term question, and claimed that "every vital problem of government is obscured by the fogs of the third-term mystery.

Representative Clifford Hope of Kansas, ranking Republican member of the House Agricultural Committee, declared in Anderson, Ind., that the "big issue of the coming campaign will be the failure of the New Deal Administration to do the job it set out to accomplish when it took control in March, 1933."

Representative B. Carroll Reece of Tennessee, speaking at Chattanooga, Tenn., said that American industry needed to be released from repressive controls before recovery and re-employment can be achieved.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Feb. 18, March 3, 17, April 7, 21.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., March 3, April 7.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73 mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., March 3, April 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on March 3, April 7.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Feb. 18.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Feb. 25, March 10, 24, April 14, 28.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on March 3, April 7.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610ks, on Feb 18, March 3, 17, April 7, 21.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Feb. 25, March 24, April 14.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Feb. 18, March 3, 17, April 7, 21.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on March 3, April 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, of Feb. 18, March 3, 17, April 7, 21.

Canada

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Feb. 25, March 10, 24, April 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on March 17, April 21.

New Quarters for Guards At Busy California Beach

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HERMOSA BEACH, Calif.—Up-to-date headquarters for this beach's life-guard service have been provided in the WPA construction of pier facilities. In moving into the new office recently, the life-guard service, with its 45 men, began its eleventh year of patroling eight miles of beach where last year 20,964,441 visits of pleasure seekers were recorded.

Hoover Cites Tasks Facing Polish Relief

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 (AP)—Former President Hoover asserted Feb. 10 that starvation in Poland could be prevented only by the co-operation of Governments.

"Millions of people must have food, clothing and shelter," he set forth in written remarks to participants in the drive to raise Polish Relief funds at a mass meeting in the Chicago Stadium.

"Before the next harvest, imports of food from abroad on a large scale must be found. It may cost as much as $20,000,000. Charity can be of great aid, but starvation can be prevented only by the co-operation of Governments."

The former President said that arrangements must be made to pass supplies through the British blockade—with a guarantee to Britain that they would go only to Poles—and to transport them across German territory; ships immune from attack by belligerents must be obtained; and distribution in Poland must be supervised by an American or other neutral staff.

"There must be finances with which to buy supplies," he said. "In that the British, French, Polish, and American Governments are the only likely participants."

Mr. Hoover reported that the subject of an agreement had been taken up with the German Government. "Great delays" had been encountered, he added, but there is hope for success.

Negotiations had been opened with British, French, and Polish Governments, he said, but the questions cannot be settled until after an agreement is reached with Germany.

Mr. Hoover contended a "considerable part" of the "propaganda" against American aid to distressed peoples came from "Communist and other subversive" quarters.

"So far as the Communist propaganda is concerned," he continued, "the kind of people who kill women and children by dropping bombs on them every day would naturally wish to starve them also."

He said that relief supplies could be drawn from the domestic surplus and that the money involved would be infinitesimal compared to "nearly $4,000,000,000" spent for relief of destitution in the United States each year.

He concluded with the prediction that "Poland will rise again."

Gen. Joseph Haller, a Minister in the new Polish Government in Paris, now on tour in this country, addressed the audience in Polish

Refugee Haven

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 (AP)—The highlands of Central Africa, in the opinion of former President Hoover, might provide the much-sought sanctuary where refugees of a dozen races "may have a chance."

Mr. Hoover, in an address last night before the National Federation of Temple Youth, helped the Jewish Welfare Fund launch a nation-wide drive for $25,000,000 for refugee relief.

"Somewhere there must be opened a place in a temperate climate wherein 10,000,000 white men, women, and children can live and build a civilization," he said.

"Whatever else may result from the present war, I have no belief that we will not again have to meet the forces of economic desperation, or hate and intolerance."

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver (First Church): Church Edifice, 1160 West Georgia Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 18. Radiocast Station CKVX, 1010kc.

Chile

Santiago: Auditorium Radio del Pacifico, Portal Fernandez Concha 960, Second Floor, 7 p. m., March 29.

Cuba

Havana: Church Hall, Columbia Avenue and Twelfth Street, Rpto. Alturas Almendares, 8:15 p. m., March 6. In English. Spanish translation read at 9:45 p. m.

England

Kent

Sevenoaks: Church Edifice, 6 p. m., March 4.

London

London (Eleventh Church): Madame Tussad's Cinema, Marylebone Road, N. W. 1, 2:45 p. m., March 3.

Surrey

Walton-on-Thames: The Playhouse, 3 p. m., March 2. (Note changes.)

Yorkshire

Bradford (Second Church): Co-operative Hall, Southgate, 3 p. m., March 9.
Leeds (First Church): Church Edifice, Richmond Road, Headingley, 3 p. m., March 10.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham: Phillips High School, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Arizona

Phoenix: High School Auditorium, Fifth and Van Buren Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 23.
Tucson: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 22. Radiocast notice withdrawn. (Note change of hour.)

Arkansas

Rogers: Church Edifice, 218 West Cherry Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
Texarkana: The Arkansas Municipal Auditorium, Third and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.

California

Fresno: Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.
Lancaster: Lancaster Grammar School Auditorium, Cedar Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, 3 p. m., Feb. 18.
Lomita Park (auspices First Church, San Bruno): Lomita Park School, St. Helena Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.
Oakland (Third Church): Scottish Rite Temple, 1547 Oak Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.
Oildale (auspices First Church, Bakersfield): Standard School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Placerville: Shakespeare Club House, Bedford Avenue and Union Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 18.
San Mateo: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Sausalito: Sausalito Women's Club, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Tulare: 3:15 p. m., Feb. 18.

Colorado

Denver (Fifth Church): East Denver High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.
La Junta: Church Edifice, 701 Santa Fe Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Longmont: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

Connecticut

Bridgeport (Second Church): Bassick High School, Fairfield Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 18.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): National Theater, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 20.

Florida

Miami (First Church): Church Edifice, Biscayne Boulevard at N. E. Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.
St. Augustine: Arsenal Auditorium, Marine and St. Francis Streets, 3 p. m., Feb. 18.
Vero Beach: Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
West Palm Beach: Church Edifice, Flagler Drive and Okeechobee Road, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 20.
Winter Haven: Women's Civic League Building, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.

Georgia

Atlanta (Second Church): O'Keefe Junior High School, Sixth Street and Techwood Place, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.
Rome: Desota Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 18.
Savannah: Armstrong Junior College Auditorium, 4 p. m., Feb. 18.

Illinois

Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Kansas

McPherson: Congregational Church, 224 South Maple Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 18.
Wichita (First Church): Wichita High School East, 2301 East Douglas, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Kentucky

Louisville (Second Church): Louisville Memorial Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 22.

Massachusetts

Sharon: Sharon High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 18.

Michigan

Royal Oak: Royal Oak Senior High School Auditorium, North Washington at Willis, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Minnesota

St. Paul (Third Church): Masonic Temple, Payne Avenue and Jessamine Street, 2:30 p. m., Feb. 18.

Missouri

St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 3 p. m., Feb. 22.
St. Louis (auspices Fourth Church): Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 4:30 p. m., Feb. 17. Radiocast Station KMOX, 1090 kilocycles, from 4:30 to 5 p. m.
Webb City: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 18.

Montana

Great Falls: Grand Theater, 113 Third Street North, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

Nebraska

Omaha (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2118 Browne Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

New Jersey

Haddonfield: Haddonfield Memorial High School, 3 p. m., Feb. 18.

New York

Jackson Heights (auspices Churches, Elmhurst and Jackson Heights): Jackson Theater, 4031 Eighty-second Street, 10:15 a. m., Feb. 22.
White Plains: The White Plains High School Auditorium, Old Mamaroneck Road, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 18.

North Carolina

Wilmington: Church Edifice, Seventeenth and Chestnut Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Ohio

Columbus (Society): North High School Auditorium, 76 Arcadia Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 23.

Oklahoma

Norman (First Church): Holmberg Hall, Fine Arts Auditorium, University of Oklahoma Campus, 3 p. m., Feb. 18.

Oregon

Portland (auspices Second and Third Churches): Oriental Theater, 822 S. E. Grand Avenue, 12 m., Feb. 23.

Pennsylvania

Franklin: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 19.
Pittsburgh (Second Church): The Grotto, Montgomery Avenue, North Side, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 18.

Texas

Austin (Organization at University of Texas): Hogg Memorial Auditorium, University of Texas Campus, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.
Houston (Third Church): San Jacinto Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

President Hears Youth Demand Jobs Not Bombs

(Continued from Page 1)

advocacy of changes in law to the methods prescribed by the Constitution."

Some Applause, Some Boos

That brought applause from the vast assembly.

But then the President became even more grave and his next statement even brought boos from a minor section of his audience. He continued:

"One of the big local American Youth Congress Councils, I am told, took a decisive stand against the granting of some form of aid by loan or otherwise, to Finland, not on the ground that we ought to spend the money here among our own needy unemployed, but on the ground that such action was 'an attempt to force America into imperialistic war.'

"That reasoning was unadulterated twaddle, based perhaps on sincerity, but at the same time, on 90 per cent ignorance of what they were talking about."

Mrs. Roosevelt Continues

Mrs. Roosevelt took up the lecture where the President left off when she stood before the Congress last night to answer questions put to her in writing by the delegates.

The President's wife has been one of the chief patrons of the Congress. Not only did she solicit her friends to open their houses to the young people, but she had an important part in the planning of the conference and has sat in on most of the sessions. On Saturday when several hundred of the delegates still had no place to stay, she picked up the telephone and arranged for 100 young men to sleep in the tanbark ring of the Fort Myer Riding Hall.

The first question was put to Mrs. Roosevelt by one of her own distant cousins young "Archie" Roosevelt, grandson of former President Theodore Roosevelt, who wanted to know whether the President's wife thought the Congress ought not to pass a resolution denouncing Soviet invasion of Finland.

"No, I don't think you should go on record on anything you don't believe in.

Agree on One Thing

"I agree with you that a stand should have been taken when Ethiopia was invaded," she continued. "I agree with your sympathy for Finland, even though you may think the government which came into Finland had certain fascist characteristics.

"Nevertheless the Government of Finland is what the Finnish people want it to be, otherwise, all the people of Finland wouldn't be fighting today.

"I know the reasons advanced to justify the Russian invasion of Finland," she continued. "Some of my Communist friends have told me. But in all fairness it ought to be said there is no excuse for a big nation attacking a little nation that has not attacked the big one."

Mrs. Roosevelt answered other questions with equal frankness among them:

Why had the Administration cut the budget for social legislation?

What did she think of the American Youth Act?

Was she in favor of anti-lynching legislation?

Did she think the Dupont Corporation wanted war?

Did she think Sumner Welles' forthcoming trip to Europe would bring peace?

What about compulsory military drills as in certain Boston schools?

Why hadn't this Administration solved the unemployment problem?

If the budget had to be cut, why were outlays for armament increased?

In reply to one question, Mrs. Roosevelt brought forth considerable murmuring from the audience when she said she thought it was wise that the present Administration, unlike the Wilson Administration, had not said it would not go to war.

Boos for Dies Committee

"We can't say what we will do under any given circumstance," she declared. "I sometimes tremble when I hear young people say they will not do a certain thing without knowing the circumstances."

Boos and hisses greeted every mention of the Dies Committee at a Civil Liberties Session of the Congress Sunday. The Committee was described as a vigilante group and demands were made that it be dissolved and its investigation turned over to some other body, preferably the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee.

They Like Lewis

On Saturday, the delegates applauded long when John L. Lewis defended their program and their action in adopting resolutions on political and economic subjects. Mr. Lewis' invitation to them to "become affiliated or come to a working arrangement with Labor's Nonpartisan League, not identified with either Republican or Democratic Party, but standing always for the rights and principles of free America" was enthusiastically received.

That the Youth Congress would remain adamantine in its determination to have Communist representation in its membership became evident with a declaration by Miss Frances Williams, Administrative Secretary, that suppression of Communists would be the opening gun in a general campaign on civil liberties and announcement of the formation of a rival "non-Communist" youth organization.

Sponsors claimed that 10 organizations with 2,000,000 members had joined the new federation to be known as the Campaign for Youth Needs. Listed as affiliates were the National Council of Methodist Youth; the Workmen's Circle Youth Section; The Farmers' Union; The Workers' Security Federation; Young People's Socialist League; The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union; The Young Poale Zion Alliance; Avukah (Student Zionist Federation) and the Youth Committee Against War. According to Youth Congress officials only the Young People's Socialist League is now identified with the Congress.

Gift Land Bought For U. S. 'Refuge'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—When Oregon was admitted to the Union in 1859 the Federal Government deeded to the State large blocks of land for school purposes. Soon the common school fund of the State is to be increased $28,330 because 14,165 acres of that land has been sold to the United States Biological Survey for $2 an acre.

The land comprises a large portion of the Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge, one of the Nation's largest game refuges. It spreads over an area that stretches across the southeastern corner of Oregon into both Idaho and Nevada. The Federal agency plans to include the Hart Mountain area in its Nation-wide program of preservation and conservation of wild life in native haunts.

Party Leaders Call Lincoln Political Ace

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12 (AP)—Abraham Lincoln was praised last night as a first rate political leader by both Postmaster General James A. Farley, National Democratic Chairman, and Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican presidential candidate.

Speaking from the same platform at a banquet here, where Lincoln lived for many years before becoming President, Mr. Farley termed the Great Emancipator "a first-class political leader" and Mr. Landon called him "a practical politician" and "a man who is remembered, not only for victories won, but for humanity served."

"Being a first-class political leader," the Postmaster General said, "Lincoln had the wisdom to call in and consult all sorts and kinds of men. Again with fine political instinct, he frequently allowed his visitors to believe that they were really initiating the policy of the country."

Mr. Farley said it seemed possible "that if Lincoln had taken office immediately upon his election in November, 1860, instead of having to wait until March of 1861, the Civil War might have been avoided."

"The reason I think so," he added, "is that passions were running high in 1860, and the only chance of avoiding the Civil War lay in bringing together, by political methods, the moderates of both the North and of the South.

"But during the months between election and inauguration, a President-elect cannot do very much to guide political movements."

Mr. Farley described democracy as "a vast co-operative scheme" and termed extremism a "crime" and a "blunder."

"Elsewhere, we see a world tearing itself to pieces as group fights group, doctrine clashes with doctrine, and nations war upon nations. Nevertheless, the United States has steadily preserved the ideal of good will, of moderation, of justice."

Shaw's Biographer To Make Gift Of Author's Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. — Dr. Archibald Henderson, biographer of Bernard Shaw and a recognized authority on his life and works, has announced that he will present to the University of North Carolina his personal collection of materials dealing with Mr. Shaw's career, accumulated over a period of 35 years.

Dr. Henderson has timed the gift to coincide with the University's sesqui-centennial celebration, which begins this year and will run through 1945. He has notified Frank P. Graham, President, that the gift will soon be forthcoming and prompt acceptance on the part of thte trustees is expected.

Unlike the Shaw collection Dr. Henderson presented to Yale University three years ago as a memorial to his grandfather, member of the Class of 1830, the collection to be placed in the University of North Carolina's library here will be unique in that it will be included will bear some appropriate inscription, signed by the author.

There has been no financial value placed on the collection, for such a collection, it is pointed out, cannot be appraised in terms of dollars and cents. It is recalled, however, that during the depth of the depression, when the price levels for manuscripts was low, one of Mr. Shaw's letters to Dr. Henderson was sold at auction for $2,000.

While it will be sometime before Dr. Henderson obtains autobiographic commentary for all the works in the collection, the task already is under way, with the cooperation of Mr. Shaw.

Homage Paid to Lincoln

(Continued from Page 1)

liked the homely humor, the generous traits of their tall, angular Postmaster who was known to all as Abe. It was Abe who helped the illiterate to decipher their incoming mail; he walked long miles to deliver letters which he knew had been anxiously awaited; there were times, it is said, when he sold stamps on credit and made up the deficit out of his own pocket rather than embarrass hard-pressed neighbors.

Money Meant Little

Money never meant much to Lincoln as youth or man, perhaps because he never had much nor wanted it. An incident which might have changed the course of Lincoln's career is said to have occurred in the early spring of 1860. Lincoln, then an Illinois lawyer who had distinguished himself in the handling of various railroad cases, delivered a brilliant political address at Cooper Institute in New York City, and in the audience was Erastus Corning, President of the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Corning was so impressed by the speaker that he arranged an interview with him the next day and offered him the post of General Counsel for the Railroad at a salary of $10,000 a year. Tempting as the proposition was, Lincoln was reported to have declined it on the ground that he wouldn't know what to do with so much money!

Lincoln was the only President for whom a private railroad car was especially built. Constructed in the military car shops at Alexandria, Va., the rich chocolate brown car bearing the coat of arms of the United States was bullet-proof, and had two lounges of unusual length to accommodate the President's great height. The car was never used by Lincoln, it was too showy.

Hitler Has Lead In the 'I' Output

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 12 (AP)—Adolf Hitler refers to himself once in every 53 words in a public address, while Benito Mussolini uses the pronoun "I" once in 83 words.

Pearl, Waxman, Syracuse University student, reported these findings in a survey as a part of her speech studies.

President Roosevelt ranks third, she disclosed, with one "I" in every 100 words. Winston Churchill's average was one in 169, Premier Daladier's one in 234, and Prime Minister Chamberlain's one in 249.

Income From Fruit In Arkansas Up in '39

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark. — Fruit growers in Arkansas, particularly the peach, apple and grape growers, received higher incomes in 1939 than in 1938. Roy Sellers, extension marketing economist of the College of Agriculture, points out that larger production, rather than higher prices, was chiefly responsible for most of the increase.

The total value of Arkansas crops in 1939 was $129,000,000, compared with $122,000,000 in 1938.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

A PLEASANT surprise awaits you! A piece of lovely old Glassware or China selected from my stock at random for one dollar, in any amount desired. Satisfaction guaranteed. Your special wants in old Glassware solicited.
BERTHA M. SELBY
219 N. Holmes, Kirkwood, Mo.

REAL ESTATE

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Brick business block, bearing income, comprises 4 stories, 8 apartments, close to depot, city center and beach; trackage facilities; priced $20,000 to close estate. M. G. HUGHES, 1639 Harvard Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3319

MANCHESTER, N. H., 78 Liberty St.—Mrs. G. Biandin, representative for Smart Form, a garment correctly fitted to every type of figure. Phone 3447-J

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE, 65 acres, well wooded, plenty of water; good roads by dwelling. CHAS. ADKINS, Route 3, Gretna, Virginia.

HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD PAYING SUMMER JOBS for husky upperclass college men who dance well and want work as waiters, farm laborers, chauffeurs, also tennis, riding, sports, swimming instructors and orchestra musicians; $100 clear guaranteed for the season.
HAPPY ACRES Middlefield, Conn.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LANCHESTER REST HOME—Very harmonious. 61 Sewall Ave., near Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass. Care if needed. Longwood 9168.

HOUSES FOR SALE

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.—Attractive 8-room stucco house, plot 80x150; accessible to schools and railroad; oil burner; 2-car garage; price $11,000. Write, or call evenings after 7. Tel. Garden City 2195-R. A. LARSON, 214 Nassau Boulevard.

MOVING AND STORAGE

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads anywhere. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment.
MID. 2468. CALL ANY TIME
129 WAVERLEY AVE., WATERTOWN

REAL ESTATE

IDEAL selected elevator building investments, good returns; cash $30,000; others. KAMBACH, 603 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C. (52nd). Plaza 3-9012.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 1391 Madison Ave., 94th St., Apt. 6A. Pleasant airy room; lady; large closet, next bath, kitchen privileges. SA. 2-4638.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished bedrooms and living room; will rent rooms separately. 623 6th St. S. W. Tel. District 9219.

BUSINESS girl share with girl comfortable room, twin beds, privileges; large front suitable 1-2; near transit. Evenings and Sundays—PACKARD, 43-30 46th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN 9600, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 16½ W. Hollis St., Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, honor graduate, stenographer-typist-mimeographing, wishes position; salary subordinate; dependable, willing; attending Sunday school. Write Box S-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

TORONTO, ONT.—Artist, designer, lettering, desires position; also capable stenographic work. M. C. H., 126 Castlefield Ave., HY 7298.

PERSONNEL SUPERVISOR—Experienced, also simplifying office work systems; capable correspondent; executive. Write Box F-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST, Christian Scientist; auditions now being held. Address, Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 39 West 190th St., Bronx, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS and TUTORS

STENOGRAPHY, private lessons hourly, $15 per month; 100 words per minute in two months. MISS HALE, TR. 7-7566, N. Y. C.

WEARING APPAREL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—College girl wants to buy used wardrobe, size 16 to 18. Box 25, 1293 National Press Building.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Letter Writers Service
907 5th St. N. W. Room 403
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing
Mailing Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

For St. Valentine's Day—
Wire Flowers Through
SAUBER INC.
1788 Columbia Road, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone Columbia 5363
Authorized F. T. D. Member

Albany, Ga., Rebuilds; Aid Funds 'Unlimited'

ALBANY, Ga., Feb. 12 (AP)—This tornado-torn city, its battered section still under martial law, began rebuilding today with assurance "the sky's the limit" in Federal financial aid.

Damage calculations ranged from $3,000,000 to $9,000,000 from the twister—60 seconds of devastation that ripped through 30 city blocks early Saturday. There were 17 fatalities.

The Disaster Loan Corporation opened an office to expedite assistance. M. E. Everett, State Reconstruction Finance Corparation Director, predicted $1,500,000 would be lent. He said that, if needed, unlimited additional funds would be available at three per cent interest with as long as 10 years to repay.

Financial aid also was offered by Albany banks and the Red Cross Disaster Relief Division.

Fireflies Released To Repress Snails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—More than 1,000 fireflies have been liberated in Hawaii by the Territorial Board of Entomology to combat the African snail, which has become an increasingly serious menace to farmers. The firefly preys on the eggs of the snail.

Favorable results have already been reported from this "illuminating" experiment.

Maine

AUBURN

DAY'S BEDDING CO.
Whatever you require let us build or rebuild your
MATTRESSES at Factory Prices
146 Turner Street Tel. 467-W

BANGOR

Stokol--Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
Stickney & Babcock Coal Co.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS, Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

LEWISTON

MARY'S CANDY SHOP
You'll always be right if you *Always Buy Mary's*, the Candy Specialist
235 Main St., Lewiston, Me.

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

A charming —Valentine Gift—
PERFUME
of the choicest
LELONG—PATOU—LILI
from $1.00
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
Jewelers 521 Congress St.

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Good Shoes and Stockings
Portland—Lewiston—Augusta—Rumford

Midwinter Sale of Furniture
Quality furniture in tune with the Maine way of living at sale prices held to last year's low level in spite of advancing costs. Notable savings on mattresses, maple bedroom sets, dining room sets, chairs and studio couches.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun
Mail Orders Filled. Phone Orders Dial 2-4681
PORTLAND, ME.

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 2-2841 604 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Sterling Silver Place Service Plan Available in all patterns
We invite you to call
J. A. MERRILL & CO. INC.
503 CONGRESS ST., PORTLAND, ME.

Harmon & Newcomb
PORTLAND, MAINE
Fashion Park Clothes
Knox Hats—Arrow Shirts

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261 8 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES

Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products

Featuring Our

Tam-O-Shanter Brand CANNED GOODS

The Economy Store ..... 41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store ..... 81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St.

The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

Stetson Special HATS
in the new Spring shades
$5.00
BROWN & BATCHELDER

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
Super SHELL
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

HALL BROS. CO.
Fuel Oil—Range Oil
Oil Burners
PHONE 1100

HUBERT COAL COMPANY
34 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

Interesting
NEW MILLINERY
for Spring
Harry G. Emmons

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

FARNHAM'S CLEANERS AND DYERS
Nu-Way Cleaning
3 No. Main St. Telephone 2904

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

BROWN & BURPEE
Kodaks
Photographic Supplies
Developing and Printing
35 No. Main Street Concord, N. H.

DOVER
Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

PEOPLES MARKET
487 CENTRAL AVE. TEL. 480
Birds Eye Strawberries Special 23c
Serves 4 Box (16-oz.)

E. J. YORK
Tel. 1000 Main Office, 6 Locust St.
Lumber, Builders' Supplies and Coal

Littlefield Frary Co.
125 WASHINGTON STREET
Plumbers
Stoves of All Kinds
Kitchen ware of the better kind

For a Delicious Meal
Come to the modern, air conditioned
DAERIS TEA ROOM and RESTAURANT
Morrill Bldg., Cor. Third St. and Central Ave.

WATCHES
When you are looking for WATCHES be sure and see our large selection.
HAMILTON, GRUEN, WALTHAM, ELGIN, LONGINES, WITTNAUER
E. R. McCLINTOCK
On the Bridge, Central Ave. Tel. 554-M
DIAMOND JEWELER

Armour's Teet
the All Purpose Meat
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St. Tel. 73

MANCHESTER
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Candies, Nuts
Fearons Ice Cream
and Other Delicious Foods for Your Parties
Steele's Service Store
815 Chestnut St. 296 Phones 4567

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

MILK *and* CREAM
Pasteurized and Raw
Delivered to your door.
PHONE 3294
Green Acres Farm Dairy
268 SOUTH MAMMOUTH ROAD

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

Gelinas
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Fearon's
20 Flavors of Ice Cream
Ask about our Specials for Weddings and Parties
Phone 3234 405 E. Spruce Street

For Friday's Dish
Use
NEWTON'S FISH
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
632 Elm Street Phone 3901

Venetian Blinds and Window Shades
Draperies and Slip Covers
Made to Order
Upholstering
A. P. PRATT
24 Concord Street Phone 6660

Newest Hair Styles
We have returned from the Beauty Shows in Boston and are ready to help you with the latest Coiffures and we feel we can serve you even better.
BRODERICK HAIR SHOP
86 MANCHESTER ST. Phone 2311

NASHUA
ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
A Fine Gift and Nourishing Dessert
TEL. 950

Rhode Island

NEWPORT
J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
ELIZABETH ARDEN SALON
BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
Bellevue Avenue

HENRY G. MINSENBERGER
Shoes Hosiery Handbags

NEWPORT RHODE ISLAND
NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR GULF GASOLINE
Burning Oils
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2800

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL and RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel 915

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA
LUCKETT'S HARDWARE
Paints and Hardware
KING AND ROYAL STREETS
PHONE 86

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards Unusual Gifts

NO. 1 HIGHWAY ALEXANDRIA VA
SEFTON'S
Home Made Ice Cream
SPECIALS
Peppermint, Chocolate Chips
Cherry and Fresh Strawberry
139 S. Fairfax St. Alex. 0852

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
SANFORD & CHARLES
KAMO COAL
Fuel Oil

NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.
SPECIAL
Tailored Suits, $13.95

NORFOLK
Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street Corner Main

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

—WRIGHT—
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

ROANOKE
MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
108 GRANDIN ROAD Dial 2-3129
Delivery Service

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

Virginia Beauty Shoppe
Roanoke's Oldest Salon of Beauty
We feature complete and distinctive Beauty Culture and Service
509 S. Jefferson St., next to Park Theatre
Dial 6436

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE VA

West Virginia

CHARLESTON
"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking — Shoe Dyeing and Tinting — Clothes Cleaning and Pressing — Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Modernization of Ready-to-Wear Departments now in progress
Drastic Reduction on all Coats, Suits, Dresses.

HUNTINGTON
The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7181

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Ave. 741 Sixth Ave.
1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Ave.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Ave.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th St.

Farmers CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVENUE

Canada

ALBERTA
CALGARY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REMEMBER
It pays to follow that good old Western custom and
"TRADE WITH THE BAY"
Hudson's Bay Company

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412—L 1768
JAMES MORRIS
Florist and Seedsman
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A 8th Avenue West

SHOES
$3 to $7
Quality Shoes at a Price—
STERLING SHOES LTD.
209 8TH AVENUE WEST

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
Lingerie for discriminating women who demand the best. See it at the Bay.

Real Estate
Insurance, Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119 100A Street Phone 21583

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

You never pay more at Edmonton's Own Store
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers
Home Builder and General Contractor
R. H. RAE
11504 97th Street Phone 72785

MANITOBA
WINNIPEG
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FEBRUARY is HOME FURNISHINGS MONTH at The "BAY"
Special Features in All Home Furnishings Departments Every Day in February
Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

FLOWERS
THE ROSERY LTD.
ESTAB. 1905
427 PORTAGE AVE.

Every Day is Bargain Day
SAFEWAY

SPEIRS-PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 ELGIN AVENUE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
Milk Cream Butter
201 101
MODERN DAIRIES, Ltd.

HAMILTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL IRONED FAMILY WASHING
12 cents a pound
Call R. 1442
City LAUNDRY
104 Main St. West, Hamilton
DRY CLEANERS

Don't Let the Weather Keep You From Shopping
CALL
Robinson's SHOPPING SERVICE
She will shop with the same care and attention as you would yourself.
7-4411—ASK FOR "THE SHOPPER"

ONTARIO

LONDON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Tel Fairmont 218. Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Sate Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Carrill

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Caincross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

MEN, your Winter Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

Furnishing a Home?
See the Bargains offered in the February Furniture Sale at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing
SUPERTEST

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 1-1008

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

901 BANK STREET 7-0640 82 FIRST AVENUE 7-0472
Mc. Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats

TORONTO
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574. Hours 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
Specializing in Half Size DRESSES and COATS
Lourden Taylor
2516 Yonge St. Mo. 4246
446 Eglinton Ave. W. Hu. 5353

CARLOAD GROCETERIA
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Keel and Bloor Streets
JU. 4197-8

NEVILLE FOOD SHOP
Fresh choice groceries and meats at moderate prices. Prompt attention given to phone orders. We Deliver.
2330 Queen St., E. HO. 0170

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main G. 1187

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Dine at
Hunt's
Conveniently Located Restaurant
Our Candies, Pastries and Novelties Are Supreme

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DON'T LET WASHDAY SPOIL YOUR HANDS
Hot and cold water, steamy clothes and wash suds could not be recommended as a beauty treatment. Let us take care of your wash-day worries.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT 'PHONES MI 4691

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5009

WINDSOR
SMITH'S SHIRT SALE
at 98¢
Begins Thursday, Feb. 15th
Lasting 9 days
THE C. H. SMITH COMPANY LIMITED

WESTINGHOUSE
Radios—Refrigerators
Ranges
Furnish your Home at
Baum & Brody LIMITED
Chatham at Ferry Street

Our Cash and Carry Service is very attractive
Suits, Topcoats and Plain Dresses, 65c
Warren the Cleaner Limited
464 Crawford Ave. *Cleaners of Distinction*

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

FUR COATS
Special Orders or Ready-Made
Restyling Repairing
JAY WOLFE INC.
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Telephone *RElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
FItz 4651

FLOWERS
Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue Montreal
Phone Lancaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Charlotte GOWNS
Just Arrived from New York
Advance Spring Models
$15.00 to $29.50
1353 Greene Ave., nr. Sherbrooke Westmount FI. 7773

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop . . .
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Shirriff's Lushus TABLE JELLIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA
LORNE ELECTRIC CO.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
H. OATES, Mgr.
Regina's Newest and Most Up-to-Date Electrical Store
1816 Scarth Street Regina

SASKATOON
Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

O. K. Economy
Purveyors of
FINE FOODS

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
GOOD COMPANIONS—A house where young people are free and happy; passing guests welcomed; moderate. Miss Bannister, 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Tel. Paddington 1958

CARS FOR HIRE
CAR AND CHAUFFEUR for all occasions, from 5/- per hour—allowing 10 miles per hour. KENSINGTON HIRE SERVICE, 23 Queens Gate Place Mews, London. WEStern 5315

DRESSMAKING
"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns, good cut; own materials made up. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

LONDON. 187 Ebury Street. BARBARA BANHAM. Coats and Gowns—made to measure. West End Experience. Reasonable Charges. SLO 8508.

LONDON, WIMBLEDON—High class dressmaking, tailoring, at home (or visiting 1/- per hour); making, cut and fit service. MIRIAM PRATT, 94, Broadway, Wimbledon. S. W. 19.

DUPLICATING
NEAT accurate work at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN 3629

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES
TRIANGLE AGENCY, Tel. Palmers Green 4477, 3 Aldermans Hill, London, N. 13.—Commercial staff and good maids; business and domestic vacancies.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES
BOARD residence offered for cultured woman over forty; in return, light duties—driving, shopping, maps, as hostess, ample free-time; delightful conditions. Ladies' College, London. Box W-1518, BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET
LONDON, KENSINGTON—Unfurnished maisonette near High St., 4 rooms, quiet (self-contained); £125 p. a. PRICE, 50 Abingdon Villas, W. 8. WES. 0578.

LONDON, Mill Hill—Well-appointed furnished flat, 3 rooms, £2.2.0 weekly; station bus 3 minutes. Telephone Finchley 4639.

KNITWEAR
WOOLS—ART NEEDLEWORK
KNITTED GARMENTS made to order
G. CANNON, 116, Upper Richmond Road Putney, London, S. W. 15

LAUNDRIES
PLEASE help an old-established London laundry to carry on during the evacuation by posting from the country all lighter articles such as shirts, silks and woollies; a quick and careful service and return postage paid. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Rd., South Acton, Acorn 1784

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1884
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10. Depot at 159 High Street Notting Hill Gate

MEN'S WEAR
REAL GOOD WOOLLEN UNDERWEAR at pre-war price; also Men's Dressing Gowns for presents. Phone Holborn 3822 for details. J. W. TACON 273 High Holborn London, W. C. 1.
Established over 100 years.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, RIBBONS and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., LTD., 11 Queen Victoria St., London, E. C. 4. City 4621.

TYPEWRITERS, portable and standard, all makes; new or rebuilt; cash or 10/- monthly, deferred terms. BLUE SEAL PRODUCTS LTD., for all office equipment, 106-7, High Holborn, London, W. C. 2. HOLborn 3626.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Miss Baker, 12 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1.—Double rooms, 3½ gns., single 2 gns. and 35/-; H. and C. in some. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

ROOMS TO LET

KENSINGTON, 42 Warwick Gardens, London, W. 14.—Residential rooms, breakfasts, baths, e. l. and service from 25/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WESTern 8758.

LONDON, S. E.—Furnished bed-sitting room to let; board if desired. MISS WEIR, 252 Stanstead Road, Forest Hill, S. E. 23.

LONDON, W. 2.—Room flatlets; bed, breakfast, bath, H. and C. all rooms, from 20/-weekly; near tube and bus. BAY. 3769. 73 Inverness Terrace.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR Repair Specialist, J. Evans, 22a, St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. Phone WIM: 3581.

TAILORING

T. H. CANTELL—Merchant Tailor 117, Cheapside, London, E. C. 2. NATional 8776. Thought, care and real tailoring.

AYERST & DALE TAILORS NAVAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL for the very best at moderate prices 9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent St., London, W. 1. Gerrard 8187

TEACHERS

SECRETARIAL TRAINING

Students receive individual tuition and practical experience fitting them for good professional and business positions. Moderate fees. Positions found. CRAIG-KELLY, LTD., 20 Mongate, London, E. C. 2. MET. 3180.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN AND RYAN

Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea, London, Flaxman 2747

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

TUITION

GENERAL MUSICIANSHIP and PIANOFORTE TUITION

To all interested in development of Musical ability. Private lessons. Latest and simplest methods; children a speciality. For terms apply Miss Phyllis Miller, L. R. A. M., Member of Incorporated Society of Musicians, 95 Latymer Court, London, W. 6. Telephone—Riverside 2269

UPHOLSTERING

MARSHALL & BROWN, Loose Covers, Curtains, all soft furnishing, 52 Ullswater Road, London, S. W. 13. Riverside 6239

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING

WATCH and clockmaker, 25 years' experience. W. MOSTON, 176a Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, London, S. W. 15

WINDOW CLEANING

THE CRYSTAL WINDOW CLEANING SERVICE, 49, Cromford Road, S. W. 18. Moderate Charges. Fully Insured.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charles H. Baber

The Pioneer of the
"Heel to Ball"
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service to Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St., W. 1. Nr. Queens Hall
CHARLES H. BABER, LTD.

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones: Terminus 2548 (2 lines) Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

LOOSE COVERS • CURTAINS
UPHOLSTERY WORK
CARPETS • BLINDS
CABINET MAKING
FRENCH POLISHING
REPAIRS
J. S. MASON
47 Fairfax Rd., N. W. 6 MAI 5523
Thoroughly Dependable

TAGNEY & RANDELL
Limited

Tailors
18 Symons Street
Sloane Sq., S. W. 1
The highest grade tailoring at very moderate prices.
Est. 1845 Sloane 1459

FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
POSTERS ▫ LEAFLETS ▫ TICKETS
HEADINGS AND ALL STATIONERY
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3. And at Fulham.

Ethel Oakley Ltd.
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
Artists in Hairdressing
Beauty Culture
(Phyllis Earle Methods)
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0843

GOOD BOOKS ARE GOOD FRIENDS
Let me find new friends for you.
JOHN STEVENS BOOKS RECORDS MUSIC
136 Ladbroke Grove W10
Call or phone Ladbroke 1930

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS and MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1.
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
LIGHTING POWER, INTERNAL PHONES INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS

THE ART STORE
has
GIFTS for all the year.
There is always something good to be had at
53 Sloane Square S.W.1
TELEPHONE: SLOANE 5621

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

TOMKINSONS
When It's Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Knitwear, Fancy Goods, Etc.
We are always at your service
26 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11
Bayswater 1174

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

Timothy Whites
where household necessities are cheaper
57, Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for: Clifton's Chocolates
Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116, STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.—Stratford

BOARDMANS
The WEST END STORE IN THE EAST
BROADWAY · · · STRATFORD · · · E15
TEL. MARYLAND 2361

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Store for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4186
169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0055

Warne's Ltd. Outfitters
Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
128 George Lane and 122 High Road
Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford Bromley, Kent. Upminster.

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1165

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

Dakins
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
236, Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, S. W. 15
Tel. PUTNEY 1716

RADIO SERVICE ENGINEERS
Best Makes of Radio in Stock
T. AUSTIN & SON
196 Upper Richmond Road
PUTNEY, S. W. 15
Phone PUTNEY 4940

LONDON S. W.—Wimbledon

SALES AND REPAIRS
R. TROTT
7 Queen's Road and 10 High Street
Phone Wimbledon 2273

W. C. Billings & Sons Ltd.
COAL, CORN and FORAGE MERCHANTS
Specialists in BOILER FUELS
32 HIGH ST., WIMBLEDON, S. W. 19
Telephone Wimbledon 0112

OF REPUTE
GEO. SAVAGE & SONS
HIGH-CLASS GROCERY PROVISIONS, etc.
17 Wimbledon Hill Road, S. W. 19
Telephone WIMBLEDON 0094

Telephone WIMbledon 4802-3
FOR CHOICE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
G. GREEN
Proprietors: G. Green, E. Tyler
33 HIGH STREET

Here Is A Laundry You Can Trust
THE SOUTHDOWN LAUNDRY LTD.
KINGSTON ROAD
RAYNES PARK
WIMBLEDON, S. W. 20
Tels. LIBERTY 2414/5

Ireland

DUBLIN

Switzers
IRISH LINENS *and* IRISH LACES
The Finest Quality Obtainable
Good Selection. Moderate Prices.
SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

Established.....1776
STRAHAN DUBLIN
for Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Bedsteads, Bedding, Removals and Storage
R. STRAHAN & CO. Ltd.
T. GILLESPIE D. S. GILLESPIE
135 STEPHEN'S GREEN

HELY'S Dame Street
Stationery, Printing, Fountain Pens, Sports Goods, High-Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites
GOOD SERVICE

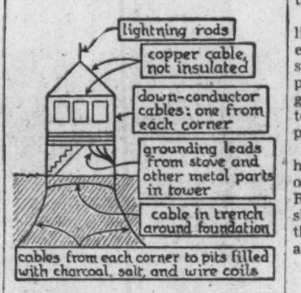
Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

If Lightning Rods Really Protect Property?

H. C. E., of Waterloo, Iowa, writes suggesting an article on the value of lightning protection for property. He points out that, in nature, it is an observable fact that lightning seems most inclined to strike tall objects, such as trees; and that consequently buildings, towers, flagpoles, etc., may be considered as lightning hazards unless some way is provided for the electricity to be carried safely to the ground.

A characteristic of electricity is that it seeks the path of least resistance! High objects offer less


lightning rods
copper cable, not insulated
down-conductor cables: one from each corner
grounding leads from stove and other metal parts in tower
cable in trench around foundation
cables from each corner to pits filled with charcoal, salt, and wire coils

resistance to the passage of electricity than does air. However, copper, iron, and other metals offer still less resistance than air, stone, or wood. If one or more sharp points of copper or iron are allowed to project above the highest part of the house or other property to be protected, and the points are connected by a continuous metal path to a good "ground," that is, to underground water pipes, a metal stake driven deep into moist earth, or a deep pit filled with charcoal and wire coils—the electricity from the clouds may be drained continuously and soundlessly into the earth, with less chance that a sufficiently high charge will build up between the property and the cloud to cause a flash of lightning.

Instances of failure of lightning conductors to fulfill their mission have been found in some cases to be due to an insufficient number of lightning rods and to poor ground connections. In other cases it was found that metallic parts of the property struck were not connected to the lightning protection system.

Some investigators, looking into lightning-rod installation experiences, have felt that in many instances the cost of putting up the proper number of rods and grounding them properly is likely to be greater than the value of the protection afforded.

The Forest Service in California, however, uses lightning protection on the lookout towers from which Rangers watch for forest fires. A sketch of the principal features of this installation is shown in the accompanying illustration.

—W. P. Keasbey

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A sacred volcano, now extinct, on Hondo Island, Japan. It figures prominently in Japanese art and legend.
2. Chicago.
3. Phoenix.
4. A famous street in New York City.
5. Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.
6. An ancient amphitheatre in Rome.
7. The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, Mass.
8. New York, London, Kobe.
9. An inland salt sea between southeastern Europe and Asia.
10. A region in northwestern Canada and southeastern Alaska, noted for its gold fields.

Cabbages and Kings

. . . testing the expert

☞ Tree experts and others who spend their lives out in the open are often able to distinguish the more common types of trees in complete darkness simply by the sounds of the leaves and boughs. ☞ Bareira, Portuguese South Africa, is built largely of zinc. It seems to be the only type of building material that will endure the excessively hot and damp climate. ☞ Ed Wynn, comedian, says, "I must have over 10,000,000 jokes in my personal library; but a clever man could reduce them to 1,000 fundamental ones." ☞ Unusual sign in Pacific Grove, Calif.: "Any person caught molesting the butterflies will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law." Millions of migratory butterflies arrive in this area in the autumn and remain until spring.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Arroyo, Agustin (ä'-gōōs-tēn' är-rō'-yō) — Recently appointed head of the Mexican Federal Labor Department.

Benini, Zenone (dzā-nō'-nā bā-nē'-nē) — Italy's Undersecretary of State for Albanian Affairs.

de Dampierre, Count Robert (rō'-bär' dē dän'-pyâr')—French Minister to Canada.

Golschmann, Vladimir (vlăd'-i-mir gōlsh'-măn)—Conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra.

Horinouchi, Kensuke (kĕn-sōō-kē hō-rī-nō-ōō-chi — even accent)—Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

Maki, Taisto (tī'-stō mä'-kī)—Finnish distance runner, who will appear in the United States in behalf of the Finnish Relief Fund.

Metropoulos, Demetrios (thē-mē'-trē-ōs mē-trō'-pōō-lōs)—Conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra.

Strom, Fredrik (frā'-drĭk strûm')—Socialist leader of Sweden, who urges formation of a northern defense league.

Suárez, Eduardo (ā-thwär'-thō swä'-rās)—Mexico's Minister of Finance.

Ulen, Hal (û'-lĕn)—Harvard swimming coach.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Hopi (hō'-pē)—Indian tribe of Arizona.

Istanbul (ē'-stän-bōōl')—Important city of Turkey, formerly Constantinople.

Rybachi Peninsula (rē'-bà-chē)—One of the points of dispute between Finland and Russia.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Sturdy Redwoods

Although the root system of the coast redwoods is shallow, the trees are seldom uprooted by wind.

Strange Companions

Monitor Camera Club from Miss Ada E. Goodwin, Wooster, Ohio

A deer strays onto an Ohio farm and makes friends with a cow

In Lighter Vein

—Australian Women's Weekly

"This hat rather suits me, doesn't it?"
"That's your old hat, modom, only you've put it on upside down."

We'll Hear From This One!

"My brother plays the saxophone."
"That's nothing; mine is a musician."

How Politicians Split!

"I understand that those two politicians have split."
"Yes, fifty-fifty!"

Father Pays

Friend: "There wasn't a very big account of your daughter's wedding in the paper this morning."
Father: "No, the big account was sent to me."

Speeding the Parting Guest

Lover (eloping): "How much is the fare?"
Taxi Driver: "That's all right, sir. The young lady's father settled all that."—Pasadena News.

Of Course!

The train was just pulling out when a breathless lad dashed to the ticket window.
"Hurry up," he gasped. "A round-trip ticket."
"Where to?" asked the agent.
"Why, back here. Where do you think?"—St. Petersburg Pilot.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Everybody Safe

(Los Angeles Times)

Los Angeles

Choosing an ominous smash-up rather than harm a girl bicyclist who appeared as he glided his crippled plane in for an emergency landing on street pavement, a young pilot and his instructor crashed on Pepperdine College campus—and emerged uninjured.

The girl, 11-year-old Jacqueline House, pedaling along the pavement toward her home, also escaped unscathed.

The pilot, Lawrence Shapiro, had taken off early in the afternoon from Metropolitan Airport, Van Nuys, on a flight to Long Beach with Wesley Reynolds, an instructor, as a passenger.

Three thousand feet above Los Angeles the motor iced up and stopped. Below, it was raining, reducing visibility to a few hundred feet.

Shapiro glided in for a landing on 79th St. The pavement seemed clear of obstruction.

When only 20 feet above the ground he saw the girl on her bicycle, directly in his path.

Shapiro instantly steered to the left. The plane struck a wooden fence, shearing off two posts and taking a third through a wing. Then it nosed over.

The Bessemer Process

In the Bessemer process, pure iron ore is obtained by blowing a blast of ordinary air on molten pig iron.

Where Would You Find—

1. Fujiyama?
2. The Windy City?
3. The capital of Arizona?
4. Riverside Drive?
5. The A. B. C. powers?
6. The Colosseum?
7. Gilbert Stuart's portrait of George Washington?
8. The three greatest ports in the world?
9. The Caspian Sea?
10. The Klondike?

(Answers appear on this page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Valentine for Susie*

By LE PELLEY

OH... ME...
MOM—I'M WORRIED ABOUT MY VALENTINE FOR SUSIE... IT ISN'T VERY SPECIAL.... SUPPOSE SHE GIVES ME A BIG ONE —
BENJAMIN, YOU KNOW IT'S THE THOUGHT THAT COUNTS
MAYBE SO.. MAYBE SO..
..AFTER ALL, A LITTLE VALENTINE CAN CARRY JUST AS MUCH WITH IT AS A LARGE ONE —!!
NOW THAT YOU'VE SAID ALL THIS TO ME, MAYBE YOU'D BETTER GO TELL IT TO SUSIE !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*So That's It—*

By RODGERS

The Boss and I dashed outside yesterday to see what had disturbed the birds that were feeding from our window shelf-
But there seemed to be nothing in sight—
Then I discovered some tracks in the snow —
So-o-o-o-!
RRodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Eastward Bound*

By THE HAGERS

"AT LAGO PATO IT IS HOT; THAT'S WHY DUCKS MIGRATE TO THAT SPOT."
"IN WHICH DIRECTION MUST I FLY TO REACH THIS TROPIC LAKE?" SAID I.
"STRAIGHT EAST. WHEN YOU FEEL VENTURESOME. RETURN, WADDLES, TO PUZZLEDOM."
"MY JIGSAW TECHNIQUE, I'LL IMPROVE. A PALACE BUILD NEXT TIME YOU MOVE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1940 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Unavoidable Decisions

Thoughts of Lincoln this year turn naturally to his effort to stop thinking about the great struggle he saw developing. In many respects that effort resembles the attempt of his countrymen today to avoid arriving at decisions in the mental conflict going on throughout the world—a conflict which has broken into a military violence in Europe and Asia.

Robert Sherwood, in his "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," has the young Lincoln speak to his friends of the civil war "going on inside me all the time. . . . I'd like to be able to rise superior to the struggle—but—it says in the Bible that a house divided against itself cannot stand; so I reckon there's not much hope."

Lincoln did not want to decide because he did not want to be involved. Some Americans today are quieting their consciences about a loan to Finland because they fear a decision as to what is right will lead to involvement. Lincoln found that he could not avoid the struggle. It is not at all clear that the United States will become involved in any military way, but she cannot avoid the mental warfare now being waged in the world. Americans cannot avoid thinking through questions of right and wrong. When that has been done they will be in better position to determine what action is required.

Subtle Barriers

There is a reason for everything. And there are plausible explanations for things even which lack sound reasons. One is reminded of this, and needs to keep it in mind, in studying the interstate trade barriers, against which a strong and wholesome movement has been directed lately in the United States, and which are the subject of an informative report just released by the Department of Commerce.

The report covers only the nine States whose Legislatures meet during the present year and which consequently will have an opportunity to do something about any regulations they find inequitable. But the findings are enough to indicate a fair cross-section of what one would find in a similar study of the codes of almost any other nine States selected at random in the Union.

These include 650 laws or parts of laws which, on their face or by administration, might become discriminatory barriers to the commerce which America's founders intended to flow freely through a single unified national trade area. They are of many kinds—motor vehicle laws, oleomargarine laws, dairy products laws, chain store taxes, transient merchant fees, and so forth. They range from hard-and-fast requirements that all a State Government's printing must be bought from in-the-State printers to the generally innocent provision that the State Insurance Commissioner may order an examination of a non-resident insurance company, at the company's expense, whenever he deems it prudent for the protection of policyholders.

The common characteristic about most of these requirements is that they have some reason apart from mere discrimination in favor of local producers and merchants to justify them. There are the oleomargarine taxes, for instance, which are part rather of the general movement to stop the palming off of butter substitutes; the fees for peddlers and itinerant merchants, which are designed merely to equalize their tax burdens with those of local establishments; the chain store taxes, growing out of agitation by the small independent merchant against chain merchandising; the inspections of livestock and nursery stock to protect buyers of meat or of shrubs; the licensing of milk producers as an incident of efforts to maintain milk standards; and the numerous regulations of insurance to safeguard against frauds.

But it is when plausible and reasonable purposes become stretched to cover unreasonable discriminations and unequal treatment that barriers arise in practice to tend to cut up the forty-eight American States into as many different and stunted trading areas. The inspections of agricultural products may in actuality be so carried out as to amount to a State tariff and to protect the local producer more than the consumer. Fees or load limits on motortrucks may be made to serve the purposes of the railroads. License fees for traveling merchants may be out of all proportion to local taxation.

When levies or requirements get out of line with the purposes for which they were originally laid or from which they claim justification, that is time for citizens to preserve the open national trading area which has made America commercially great.

American Peacemaking

We do not assume to know what President Roosevelt expects to accomplish by the mission of Undersecretary Welles to Europe and the negotiations of Secretary Hull with the neutrals. The American press is interpreting these moves as designed primarily for their effect on domestic politics. In Europe, where no public leader voices any hope of peace without a military decision, there is polite skepticism.

So neither from home nor abroad will Mr. Welles have any overconfident support when he sets out on Saturday. Yet his mission may well be a useful one. If it should turn out to be merely reportorial, as the President indicates, it should result in Mr. Roosevelt being better informed than he would be through regular diplomatic channels. Particularly can Mr. Welles be useful in making contact with Germany, where the United States has not had an Ambassador for a year.

This newest Ambassador at Large may well prove more effective than Myron Taylor, who must labor under wide public fears of any connection with the Vatican. If Mr. Welles carries any big American plan for peace, it cannot be one which would commit the United States as President Wilson committed it at Versailles. And if there is any possibility at all that an offer of good offices will avert the horrors of an "all out" military test when spring opens up, that possibility deserves exploration.

The Welles mission and the Hull negotiations might do much if they marshal all the neutral economic pressures for peace; for this war is so far largely economic and the neutrals have a tremendous power. At least there is hope that these combined moves can delay a decision by wholesale slaughter. We do not know what Mr. Roosevelt hopes to accomplish, but any hope is worth a try.

He Believed in New England

The Puritan background, New England's scholarship, and the Yankee's aptitude for trading found a happy expression in Philip Stockton. As president and later chairman of the executive committee of the First National Bank of Boston, one of the institutions most vitally concerned with financing many of the Nation's greatest enterprises, Philip Stockton was quick to note signs of business resurgence and to support it.

Mr. Stockton believed in New England's importance as a producing and trading center. He did not accept the argument that New England's factories are outmoded, its machinery old-fashioned, its ports decadent. Moreover, Philip Stockton's background and training brought his talents to useful application in his homeland, which he served ably. His contributions to building a stronger New England are his monument.

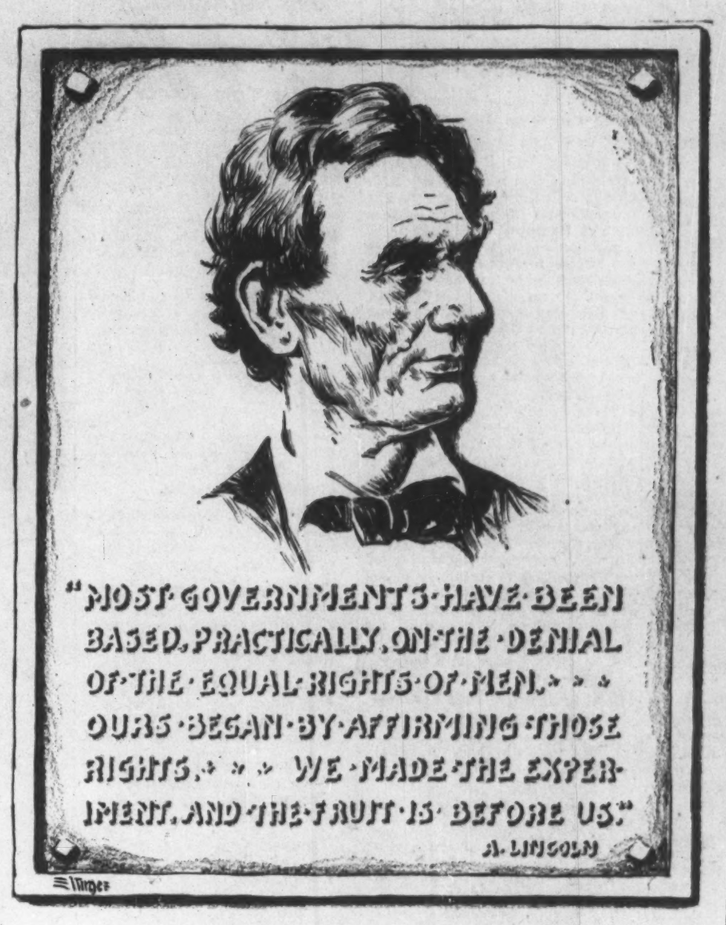
Lord Tweedsmuir

Titles of nobility become symbols of democracy when they are carried by such men as was Lord Tweedsmuir. He was a minister's son, born in the colorful Scottish borderland, not to wealth but to opportunity—that opportunity which unfolds before most men of equal capacity.

He was helped through Oxford by scholarships; but he helped himself to the Stanhope and Newdigate prizes. Experience in colonial administration under Lord Milner, World War correspondence for the London Times, such was part of the equipment—in addition to that of noted author, historian, publisher—with which he built a career that led him to the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

Lord Tweedsmuir's contributions to better relations between Canada and the United States sprang from two factors: his long friendship with President Roosevelt and his close acquaintance with the United States and its citizens. More than once Mr. Roosevelt has explained intimately and confidentially his inner projects in world affairs to the Governor-General, and more than once Lord Tweedsmuir was the trusted intermediary for important information from London.

The warm regard which United States citizens had for John Buchan as novelist and lecturer made him an appealing link between Canada, as the British-allied nation in the New World, and the United States. To people on the southern side of the 3,000-mile line, therefore, Lord Tweedsmuir typified unstilted, candid, friendly diplomacy. There could have been no more successful Governor-General from the viewpoint of the United States.


"MOST GOVERNMENTS HAVE BEEN BASED, PRACTICALLY, ON THE DENIAL OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS OF MEN. . . . OURS BEGAN BY AFFIRMING THOSE RIGHTS. . . . WE MADE THE EXPERIMENT, AND THE FRUIT IS BEFORE US."
A. LINCOLN

February Pilgrimage

For as long as I can remember, on February 13 my grandfather took the Branch to the county seat. The Branch was a one-car combination baggage and passenger train that left our town at 9 o'clock in the morning. It made the trip to the county seat, eighteen miles, by a little after 10 and started back in the afternoon about 3:15. The train didn't run on Sunday. If the 13th came on Sunday, Grandfather made the trip on Saturday instead.

At the breakfast table, the morning of February 13th, Grandfather would announce he was going to the county seat on business.

"Going over on the Branch today?" Grandmother would ask.

"Thought I would. There're some things I've got to get over there," he would reply.

* * *

Most of the time I went with my grandfather. The station at the county seat was a mile from the courthouse square. We always walked from the station to town. The first place we went was the hardware store. There was no hardware store in the little town where my grandparents lived and Grandfather always had a list of things he wanted to buy at the county seat. Garden seed, tools, fishing tackle, and a number of articles for Grandmother's kitchen. Grandfather usually bought me a present at the hardware store, too. One time I remember it was a pocket knife that had six blades and a corkscrew.

We ate our dinner at the hotel, and in the afternoon we visited the offices in the courthouse. About an hour before train time, Grandfather would look at his watch and say:

"We better be starting for the depot, hadn't we?"

If I told Grandfather it was early, he'd study a minute and say:

"But I was thinking maybe we'd stop and see a man on the way down."

* * *

I knew who the man was that he wanted to stop and see but I never acted as if I knew. We would start for the station and when we came to the street the greenhouse was on Grandfather would stop.

"Let's go down and buy your grandmother a plant, shall we?"

I would say "Yes," and we would turn and walk down to the greenhouse.

One year he bought a potted begonia. Another time, a geranium, But the plant I remember Grandmother liked the best was a "rose bush." That was the name of the plant—like begonia or geranium. The one I remember was covered with buds and looked a great deal like a rose bush but when the flowers were open there was a difference.

If it was freezing, Grandfather called the man that drove the hack and asked him to stop by the greenhouse and haul us to the station. On the train, on the way home, Grandfather always held the plant in his lap. He was afraid the jolting would break off some of the flowers and leaves.

* * *

When we got home Grandfather put the plant on the dining-room table. Grandmother and I stood beside him while he unwrapped it. As soon as it was unwrapped Grandmother would clap her hands and say:

"My! Isn't it beautiful?"

She would beam all over and wait, and then look over at the sideboard. Grandfather would look over there, too. He would nudge me and say:

"Do you see what I see?"

While we were at the county seat Grandmother had baked a cake. It was always a big three-layer cake with white frosting and red lettering on it. Grandfather would go over to the sideboard and get the cake and bring it to the table.

"Is it for us, Mamma?" he would ask.

"Read on it and see," she would say.

On the top of the cake she had written with red frosting:

"To My Valentines."

Grandfather would tip the cake up so I could read what was written there. Then he would take Grandmother in his arms and kiss her. When he did this Grandmother always cried, but the tears were happy, sparkling ones. The next day the cake and the plant were on the dining-room table side by side.

LON FANALD

What Do These Peace Moves Mean?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By J. Roscoe Drummond

The fact which complicates the news in Washington this week is that while the United States is seeking international peace abroad it is planning political warfare at home. Thus the constructive initiative which President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull have taken is at once a reminder and a temptation.

It is a reminder of the role which America can play in rebuilding the peace and it is a temptation to neglect urgent problems within the nation by focusing predominant attention on matters outside.

The opening of conversations with all the neutral countries in the interests of reconstruction after the war and the dispatch of Sumner Welles on a tour of inquiry to the principal belligerents, plus Italy, the inactive axis partner, were moves which won ready approval. The only reservation was that this exploration of how to deal with the aftermath of the war in Europe should not be allowed to deflect interest from how to deal with the aftermath of the depression in the United States. Both need constant attention and observers at the Capital find much evidence that American opinion will not let either be neglected.

* * *

What is the meaning of the sudden announcements which were piled on top of each other, at White House and State Department, last Friday morning—the announcements that the President was sending the Undersecretary of State to Rome, Berlin, Paris and London to "advise" the Government on "present conditions in Europe"; and that Mr. Hull is in conversation with all neutrals on "the eventual restoration of peace"?

Do they mean that the President is preparing for some dramatic appeal to bring about a quick cessation of hostilities? Do they mean that the President is offering mediation and taking this method to try out proposals to end the war? Do they mean that he is casting Mr. Welles in the role of a second Colonel House and authorizing him to negotiate as the President's confidential representative?

These interpretations crop up. They are not borne out by information to be obtained from the most careful and trusted sources here and they are not borne out by the logic of the President's known views.

* * *

The central fact to keep in view in estimating the meaning of Mr. Welles' mission is that the American Government has no intention of having anything to do with a peace which would reward German aggression. The United States does not intend to lend its influence to negotiating a peace which would rest upon the conquest of Czechoslovakia and Poland and the suppression of the Czech and Polish people. The United States does not wish to contribute to a peace which would have no more binding guarantees than did the pact of Munich.

In these days of secret plots by the "Christian Front" and forged letters against the Dies Committee, it seems a little disappointing to keep a simple thing simple, but there is no evidence and no reason to believe that there is a concealed purpose prompting the mission on which Mr. Welles sails this Saturday.

Secretary Hull's conversation with the neutrals is likewise centered upon long-range objectives and is unrelated to any immediate cessation of hostilities. They are concerned with consolidating the widest possible support for ideas and policies on which a more just, more secure and more prosperous peace can be built.

Secretary Hull, Mr. Welles, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., and others who provide the intellectual leadership within the State Department are convinced that the belligerents cannot be the sole arbiters of the future peace, particularly because the neutral nations suffer not only the effects of war but also the more dire consequences of an unsound peace.

The initiative which Mr. Hull has taken underlines the importance of the neutrals when the time comes to make the peace; it is preparing the neutral countries so that they will be able to exert their influence most powerfully and most constructively; it demonstrates that while the United States hopes to avoid participating in the war, it is getting ready to participate in the peace.

* * *

Congress is taking modest steps toward bringing the Nation's finances partially into control; at the moment the Senate is demurring over economies proposed by the House. The critical test is still ahead. President Roosevelt disclosed that it was by action of John L. Lewis that the latest conferences seeking reconciliation between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations were broken off, and now Mr. Lewis offers a plan to bring about unity in the ranks of labor.

Labor peace is an essential ingredient of industrial peace, and industrial peace is an essential stepping-stone to such recovery as will end the tragedy and danger of 9,000,000 unemployed. Here again is where democracy is seeking to meet its problem at home in order to preserve democracy for the world.

There is evidence of general support for the course which the Government has been pursuing in foreign policy. This unity behind foreign policy does not extend to domestic policy. There are unhealed social and economic problems within the Nation and it is apparent that popular opinion does not wish these problems to be neglected nor deferred on the assumption that now is not a tactful time to deal with them. This is 1940, and if the political leaders do not deal with these problems it seems apparent that the voters will deal with the political leaders.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Religion and the Child"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial titled "Religion and the Child," had considerable interest for me.

A metropolitan paper in an editorial on the Bible in the schools said: "Our forbears were God-fearing people with great reverence for the Bible. Yet they were willing that religious instruction should be confined to the churches and to the homes." The implication is that our forefathers kept the Bible out of the schools.

The writer of that evidently knew little of the history of education in America. Mark Sullivan in "Our Times," volume 2, page 85, says:

> From the earliest beginning, in every section of America, education started as a religious conception, was regarded as a part of religion almost as much as baptism, or any other sacrament; the schools were instrumentalities of religion, wholly, their sole purpose to enable the child to read the Bible; that continued to be the sole purpose for approximately half the entire history of education in America; it remained a chief purpose for some generations later, and religion continued to be the dominant note in education until . . . the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The result of teaching the Bible in our schools is well described by Alexis de Tocqueville in his book "Democracy in America," published a little over a hundred years ago:

> On my arrival in the United States, the religious aspect of the country was the first thing that struck my attention; and the longer I stayed there the more I perceived the great political consequences resulting from this new state of things. In France I had almost always seen the spirit of religion and the spirit of freedom marching in opposite directions. But in America, I found they were intimately united, and that they reigned in common over the same country. My desire to discover the causes of this phenomenon increased from day to day. In order to satisfy it, I questioned the members of all different sects . . . and they all attributed the peaceful dominion of religion in their country mainly to the separation of church and state.

While the Bible was the most important book taught in our schools for over 200 years, the American people never considered it a violation of the principle of separation of church and state. On the contrary, Bible readers wrote that principle into the Constitution, and it is Bible readers who will defend it.

J. L.

Sterling, Ill.

"Borax, a Saga of the Desert"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There are many processes so familiar to us that no accurate description of them is kept. Forty years from now it might be interesting to know just exactly how the processes were conducted.

To go back sixty years, steel was practically unknown with the exception of tool steel, and wrought iron was used in most of the places where steel is now employed. The making of wrought iron is an interesting process, and at the present time there are very few puddling furnaces and wrought iron mills in this country.

In a recent issue of the Monitor under the caption of "Borax, a Saga of the Desert," an interesting account of the twenty-mule team was given. I was very glad to see the date 1883 given in connection with the design of the wagons. The dimensions of the different parts were also interesting, but to be accurate, the axles and tires were made of wrought iron, and not of steel.

In connection with the team, the leader of a mule team was always the most intelligent animal in the team, and was usually a jenny. The arrangement of the jerk line seems reasonable, except for the diameter of the rope. Lariats are made of 7-16 diameter manila. The old reliable bedcord was made of ⅜-inch manila. The bell rope used on a railroad when passenger cars were connected with link and pin and controlled by hand brakes, was ⅜ inch diameter. The common cotton clothesline in almost universal use was ¼ inch in diameter, which is probably the line which was used for the jerk line.

With the jerk line guided by rings on the nigh mules, a steady pull on the line would pull the lead mule's head toward the left, and as an animal naturally goes in the direction in which its head is turned, the team should turn to the left and not to the right.

In connection with the terminology used in describing the rounding of a curve, the chain from the leaders to the wagon if pulled straight would be a chord of the curve, not a tangent. The direction in which the mules that were made to jump the chain were pulling would be approximately tangent.

Churchill, N. Y. J. H. CAMPBELL

Series Appreciated

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I feel I must express appreciation for the articles recently written for The Monitor entitled, "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington." Mr. Markham expresses himself as a real American with a sincere affection for the ideals of democracy.

If every citizen of the United States, from the highest official down to the child in our public schools learning to salute the flag, really appreciated the freedom his Government gives him, there would be no danger of socialistic or communistic ideas obtaining support.

M. J. HALL

San Francisco

Lincoln Turns Down a Blockade Runner

During the War Between the States six of my uncles were officers in the Confederate Army and my father was a blockade runner. He used to buy up thousands of bales of cotton and on his fast ships slip through the Northern blockade, disposing of his cotton in Nassau, Bermuda, or Havana. On occasion cargoes would go through to Liverpool. Cotton for which my father had paid 25 cents a pound would bring four times that amount in England. The profits of a successful voyage were still greater, for on the return voyage he brought in much-needed supplies for the Confederacy and jewels for investors.

In course of time the Yankee blockade became more efficient and my father found himself with from five to ten million dollars tied up in cotton and no possible opportunity of running it through the Yankee lines. He had friendly contacts with businessmen living in New York, who were Southern sympathizers. He got word to them of a plan for disposing of his cotton. This was based upon the co-operation of the Northern forces, which necessitated an interview with President Lincoln.

* * *

Arrangements were made for my father to pass through the Southern lines, then through the Northern forces to New York. His Northern friends, being influential businessmen, had found it easy to arrange an interview for my father with the President.

Telling me of his experience, my father said he was shown into a room where Mr. Lincoln was seated. Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, was also present. Lincoln said to him, "Young man, what is it I can do for you?" He replied that he was from the South and he had great quantities of cotton within the Confederate lines which he was unable to get through the blockade.

Lincoln smiled and said, "What's that got to do with us?"

Father replied, "Mr. President, I have a proposition to make. I can buy many million dollars' worth of cotton in the South for 25 cents a pound. That cotton is worth a dollar a pound in England. I will run that cotton out and let your forces capture it, then you can sell it in England at a dollar a pound, pay me 50 cents a pound and we will all make some money."

* * *

Lincoln gazed solemnly at him for a moment, then smiled, and said, "Why, young man, if we did a thing like that you would own us." My father asked, "What do you mean?"

Lincoln replied: "Why, if we made any such arrangement with you, we would be blockading for our own interests, then if the British learned of it they would break our blockades at once." My father replied, "I hadn't thought of that."

Secretary Seward spoke up. "Well, young man, we will just put you under arrest."

Lincoln raised his hand and said, "No, Mr. Secretary, we will not do that. This young man came here in good faith and we shall give him safe conduct through our lines to those of his own."

So back my father went among his Southern people and when Atlanta was besieged and the Confederate forces were withdrawn, his own people set fire to his cotton and it all went up in smoke, a total loss.

This story has never been published before. It reveals Lincoln's kindness, patience, and tolerance, as well as his quick thinking. My father never forgot it.

B. PALMER LEWIS